

Vol. II
25th March, 1955 (Friday)

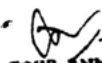
LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)



(Vol. II contains Nos. 21—40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI



FOUR ANNAS (INLAND)

ONE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

Date.....

1413

LOK SABHA

Friday, 25th March, 1955.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

तिब्बती सीमान्त क्षेत्र में डाक घर

*१४७८. श्री भक्त वार्नन : क्या संचार मंत्री ६ सितम्बर १९५४ को दिये गये तारार्थित प्रश्न संख्या ४४६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तब से बम्पा में दैनिक सेवा चालू करने तथा तिब्बत की सीमा पर एक अतिरिक्त डाकखाना खोलने के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे कब कार्यान्वित किया जायगा ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) तथा (ख) जी हां। बम्पा शाखा डाक-घर के लिये दैनिक सर्विस का प्रबन्ध करने का प्रश्न छोड़ दिया गया है क्योंकि इस कार्यालय से प्रतिवर्ष ४५६६ रुपये ८ आने की हानि है जो ग्राह्य सीमा से कहीं अधिक है। इस वर्ष मैं अलमोड़ा जिले में गुन्जी और पुरफू तथा गढ़वाल जिले में झेलम नामक स्थानों पर तीन मौसमी डाक-घर और खोले जायेंगे।

श्री भक्त वार्नन : क्या मैं ज्ञान सकता हूँ कि जो तीसरे दिन डाक बम्पा पहुँचती है उस में कितना घाटा होता चला आ रहा था, और

1414

प्रति दिन डाक पहुँचने से कितना अतिरिक्त घाटा होगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : घाटा तो इस में बताया गया। मैं इसकी संख्या फिर बता दूँ। वह ४५६६ रुपये ८ आने था। और अगर इसको बढ़ाकर डली कर दिया जायगा तो और हानि होगी जो लगभग १०० रुपये ९ आना होगी।

श्री भक्त वार्नन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस सुझाव पर भी विचार किया गया है कि एक्सट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल रनर्स के द्वारा उन हलाकों में डाक चलाई जाय ताकि खर्चा कम हो सके ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इस पर भी सम्भवतः विचार किया गया है। लेकिन आज-कल यह डाकघर डिपार्टमेंटल तरीके से काम करता है, और प्रशासनिक कारणों से ऐसा किया गया है।

Shri Dabhi: 1479.

Mr. Speaker: I think 1481 also may be linked with this, if it is convenient.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, Sir.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Yes, Sir.

INDIA-U.S.A. AIR AGREEMENT

*1479. Shri Dabhi: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a U.S. State Government delegation is about to arrive in New Delhi with a view to taking up with the Government of India further negotiations regarding the air agreement between India and U.S.A.;

(b) whether India has sent to the U.S.A. Government any proposals in this regard; and

(c) if so, the nature of those proposals?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) I am not aware of any such delegation coming to India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

भारत-अमरीका विमान संचालन करार

*१४६९. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत और अमरीका के बीच विमान संचालन करार सम्बन्धी अल्पकालिक करार की बातचीत के टूट जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में अमरीका की सरकार ने कोई नया सुझाव भेजा है या भेजेगी?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) दिसम्बर १९४४ में संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की सरकार ने प्रस्ताव किया था कि उस समय लागू भारत-अमरीका वायु संधि (जो १९४६ में किया गया था) जो १४ जनवरी, १९४५, को समाप्त होता था उसे नये वायु संधि के सम्बन्ध होने की प्रतीक्षा में एक वर्ष के लिये बढ़ा दिया जाय। क्योंकि संधि के अनुसार सूचना देना स्थगित नहीं किया जा सकता था, इसलिए भारत सरकार को यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत नहीं हुआ। दोनों सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों ने इसीलिये कि भारत सरकार की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति किस प्रकार हो सकती है, विचार विमर्श किया। फिर भी क्योंकि संधि की समाप्ति होने की तारीख के लिये बहुत कम समय रह गया था, कोई स्वीकृत निर्णय नहीं हो सका। इस प्रकार १९४६ का संधि १४ जनवरी १९४५, को समाप्त हो गया। संयुक्त राष्ट्र की सरकार ने प्रार्थना की कि संयुक्त राज्य की हवाई कम्पनियों को भारत के लिये तथा भारत में हो कर अस्थायी अधि-

कार पत्र के द्वारा जिसकी अवधि १५ जनवरी, १९४५ से एक वर्ष की हो, कुछ सीमित आधार पर उड़ान करने की अनुमति दी दी जाय। यह स्वीकार कर लिया गया और इस प्रकार एक अस्थायी अधिकार पत्र प्रदान कर दिया गया।

(ख) इस विषय पर संयुक्त राज्य की सरकार से कोई नया प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।

Shri Dabhi: May I know the reasons for not continuing the original agreement?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was detrimental to the interests of our national airlines, namely, the Air India International.

Shri Dabhi: May I know how long this provisional arrangement will continue?

Shri Raj Bahadur: One year. I have already said that.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की सरकार के बीच इस हवाई समझौते के फिर से चालू होने के सम्बन्ध में किसी बातचीत का सूत्रपात होने की आशा है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : आशा पर तो सारी दुनिया का काम चलता है।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौनसी शर्तें हैं जो भारत सरकार ने संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की सरकार के सामने पेश कीं, और जो संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की सरकार ने भारत सरकार के सामने पेश कीं, जो मंजूर नहीं की गयीं, और उनको मानने में क्या दिक्कत है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह तफसील का सवाल है कि हमें क्या नुकसान होता था। यह मैं आंकड़ों से बता सकता हूँ

संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): अभी तक जो वहां के हवाई जहाज आते हैं वह कितने पैसेजर्स (यात्री) ला सकते हैं और कितने लें जा सकते हैं इस पर कोई रुकावट नहीं

हैं। इस रुकावट के न होने से जिन मुल्कों में हमारे एअर इंडिया इंटरनेशनल के हवाई जहाज जाते हैं वहां हमारे हवाई जहाजों को धक्का पहुंचता है। इसलिये हमने सोचा कि इस पर कुछ रुकावट डालनी चाहिये। पहली बात तो यह थी।

दूसरी बात यह थी कि हफ्ते में उनके कितने जहाज यहां आते हैं उस में अर्थात् प्रीक्वेंसी में भी हम कुछ फर्क करना चाहते थे। तो यह दो मुख्य प्रश्न हमारे सामने थे।

पहला जिसको प्रिडिक्शन कहा जाता है, उस पर तो सिद्धान्त रूप से अमरीकी सरकार बात करने के लिये तैयार नहीं थी, और दूसरे पर भी वह चाहती थी कि रुकावट न डाली जाय, और हम चाहते थे कि दोनों बातों के बारे में जो अधिकार हमको प्राप्त हैं उनके अनुसार काम करें। इसलिये यह जरूरी था कि १९४६ के समझौते को फिर से संशोधित करके नया, समझौता उन के साथ करें। इस वजह से समझौता नहीं हो सका और उन्होंने अनुरोध किया कि उन को अस्थाई रूप से अपने हवाई जहाज चलाने के लिये अनुमति दी जाय, और हमने उनको एक साल के लिये अनुमति दे दी है।

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether any conditions are attached to the permit given for a year, and if so, what are they?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Condition has been attached and the condition is that frequency has been reduced.

Shri G. S. Singh: May I know whether the lack of any such agreement will have any detrimental effect on any proposal to extend the Air India International service to the United States?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: When we decide to extend our service to the United States, I do not think that the present situation will affect us adversely in any way. ●

CURABLE BLINDNESS

*1480. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether any assessment has been made about the total number of persons in the country suffering from blindness caused by diseases such as cataract etc., which are capable of being cured?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): No such assessment has been made.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a non-official statement published in the papers frequently putting the figure of such blindness at 2 million?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have no information.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I know if it is proposed to give any help to people who are not able to bear that expensive treatment under the Hellen Keller Foundation?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): I am not aware that a Hellen Keller Foundation has even been formed.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the Government is aware of Dr. Modi in Karnataka who is restoring the eye-sight of thousands of people, who is not accepting any money at all and whose work has been appreciated by the Government of Mysore and whether any encouragement.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Question Hour is not intended for giving information to Government.

CONFERENCE OF PORT ENGINEERS

*1483. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference of Chief Engineers of major ports of India was recently held at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by them; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the suggestions made at the Conference is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 49.]

(c) These suggestions have been forwarded to the major Port Administrations for consideration.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Chief Engineer or the senior engineers of one port are allowed to see the working of other ports also?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. In fact, they have made the recommendation that not only the Chief Engineers of the various ports, but also the senior engineers of other ports should be permitted to visit the major ports where works are in progress. That is one of the recommendations made by the Conference of Engineers. We have sent the suggestions to the major port administrations for their views. After their views are obtained, this matter will be placed before the National Harbour Board.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Government has made any attempt to recruit Indian engineers before foreign engineers are sent in for the major ports?

Shri Alagesan: All the port Engineers are now Indians. What we are trying to do is to have a cadre of consulting engineers. At present, the consulting engineering firms are foreign firms from whom we take advice, we take designs, etc. We are trying to replace that arrangement by having a suitable institution of consulting engineers in India itself.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Will we require any foreign consulting engineers in the next Second Five Year Plan, and have we taken any consult-

ing engineers in the First Five Year Plan?

Shri Alagesan: We are continuing to get the advice of the consulting engineers for our port works, but what we are trying to do is—and the engineers have recommended that—that before the opinion is sought to be obtained from foreign consulting engineers it should be referred to a committee of Indian engineers themselves, and if they feel that a particular question is beyond their scope and they would like the matter to be referred to foreign consulting engineers, then that may be done. That is the recommendation of this conference.

TOBACCO

***1484. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any scheme to improve the quality and yield of tobacco in North Bihar; and

(b) if so, when the scheme will be enforced?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme has already started working.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : वह कौन सी तरह का तम्बाकू है जो उत्तर बिहार में अच्छी तरह से पैदा हो सकता है और उस का नाम क्या है ?

डा० पी० एस० वर्धामुख : यह जो इंडियन सेंट्रल टुबैको कमेटी ने काम शुरू किया है, उसका उद्देश्य हुक्का और चुरिंग टुबैको का रिसर्च करना है और सभी तरह के तम्बाकू का जो बिहार में होता है, उस सार तम्बाकू की रिसर्च वहां होगी ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या कमेटी ने जो जांच की है, उस जांच की रिपोर्ट सदस्यों को भी उपलब्ध हो सकती है ?

डा० पी० एस० वर्धामुख : जी हां, जरूर हो सकती है।

Shri S. N. Das: What are the important features of this scheme and the total estimated cost?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The scheme started working in 1952-53. It was delayed a bit owing to our suggestions that it should be transferred to some other place and so on. In 1952-53 we spent a sum of Rs. 33,205; in 1953-54 Rs. 47,866 and in 1954-55 Rs. 5,990. We propose to spend on the construction of buildings Rs. 2 lakhs.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether the field research is actually done in North Bihar or in the institute here?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What I have described has taken place and is taking place at Pusa in Bihar.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

*1485. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have in response to a request made by the International Labour Organisation approached the various Organisations to nominate a candidate for the award of an Internship for a study of the working of the International Labour Organisation; and

(b) if so, the basis on which the final selection will be made?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) Merits of the candidates recommended by the workers' organisations.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether the I.L.O. would bear all the expenses that the trainees would have to incur or any particular limit has been fixed which will be paid by the I.L.O., the remaining being met by the student himself?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: All the expenses of the candidate will be borne by the I.L.O.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the I.L.O. lay down any qualifications which will guide the Government in selecting the candidates, or has it been left to the Indian Government?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: The I.L.O. has laid down the condition that the candidate selected by the Government of India should have the qualification of experience in the trade union movement, and that the Government of India should be convinced of the view that after studying the problem in the I.L.O. it will be of some permanent use in India.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether then any public workers taking interest in the labour organisations and labour problems have been selected or regular students who have yet to take interest in the problems?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: It is only with regard to the people who are in the trade union bodies and who will be able to utilise the experience gained for strengthening the trade union movement.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know how the Government are going to make use of the information and knowledge gained by the persons deputed to learn the working of the I.L.O.?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: It is not for the Government of India to make use of the experience which they might gain in the I.L.O. but it is the trade union organisations from which they are sent that will make use of the experience and knowledge that these people get at Geneva.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the various Central trade union organisations have submitted the names, and if so, when the selection will be made?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: We have received the nominations from the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, the I.N.T.U.C., and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen, and the selection will be made soon.

INDIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE

*1487. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) when the next annual meeting of the Indian Labour Conference will be held;

(b) whether the agenda for the meeting has been finalised; and

(c) if so, what are the subjects on the agenda?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) Middle of May.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Conference will consider such matters as Industrial Relations, Amendment to Minimum Wages Act, Extension of Provident Fund Scheme, Problems of Agricultural workers, the next Five Year Plan, etc.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In answer to a previous question two weeks ago, the hon. Minister said that the question of merger of dearness allowance will be discussed at this conference, but it is not there in the agenda.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: All these items are still under the consideration of the Government, and I hope the suggestions made by the hon. Member will also be taken into consideration.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and the National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Workers have been invited to participate in this conference?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: They have not yet been invited.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know how the strength of the various delegations is determined?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: The strength of the various delegations is determined by the strength of those organisations in the trade union movement.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What are the principles governing.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

*1488. **Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Employment Exchanges sanction for which has already expired or is due to expire on the 31st March, 1955;

(b) whether their term is proposed to be extended; and

(c) if so, the names of the Employment Exchanges whose terms have been or will be extended?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) to (c). There are at present 128 Employment Exchanges in the country. The tenure of all these Exchanges which was to expire on the 31st March, 1955, has since been extended upto the 31st August, 1955.

श्री एम० एल० शिबंदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रीमंडल के इस फैसले पर कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों को राज्यों के सिपुई कृष्ण अंशों में कर दिया जाय, राज्य सरकारों ने भारत सरकार को इस प्रस्ताव के ऊपर क्या जवाब दिया है और इस काम में कब तक सफलता मिलने की आशा है ?

श्री खंडुभाई देसाई : कोई उत्तर राज्य सरकारों ने अभी तक दिया नहीं है लेकिन लेबर कान्फ्रेंस में वही बात हुई थी और उसके सामने यह बात रखी गई थी उसका ट्रान्सफरर्स जल्दी से जल्दी होगा या गूँजुएली होगा ?

श्री एम० एल० शिबंदी : क्या केंद्रीय मंत्रीमंडल ने इस पर कोई फैसला किया है ? यदि हाँ तो क्या ?

श्री खंडुभाई देसाई : अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है ।

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: May I know why the term has been extended only up to August, 1955 and not further on?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: Because we believe that by that time the arrangements with the State Governments will be seen through.

TRAINING IN AYURVEDIC AND UNANI COLLEGES

***1490. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government to go into the training imparted in Ayurveda and Unani Colleges in Pharmacology has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, its main recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) The main recommendations are:—

(1) That it is not possible at the present stage to make a general recommendation regarding the use of drugs contained in Schedule 'H' of the Drugs Act, and the Rules thereunder by practitioners trained in all the Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges in the country where a 4 to 5 years combined course is given.

(2) That Central machinery to standardise the education in modern medicine in all these institutions should be immediately set up and only the doctors passing out of such institutions which come up to the required standard should be allowed to use drugs included in Schedule 'H' of the Drugs Act.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the names of the members of the Committee, and may I also know whether any ayurvedic doctor was on the committee?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The members of the Committee are: Dr. H. B. N. Swift, Director of Health Services, Punjab (Chairman), Dr. M. D. Chakravarti, Director, Central Drug Laboratory, Calcutta, Dr. M. S. Verma, Principal, Ayurvedic College, Banaras Hindu University, Hakim Mohd. Ilayas Khan, Gali Qasimjan, Ballimaran, Delhi, Dr. C. L. Malhotra, Professor of Pharmacology, Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi. I think two of them have some interest in the ayurvedic and unani systems.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether the Committee has recommended the inclusion of anatomy in the ayurvedic course?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I do not think the recommendation includes these two items.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the oft-repeated statement of the hon. Minister of Health in this House that ayurveda does not come among the systems of modern medicine, may I know what is the basis of setting up this Committee, and whether in the light of the recommendation of this Committee, the hon. Minister has revised her opinion about ayurveda?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): I have not revised my opinion about ayurveda. The question of revision does not arise. But we are trying to help ayurveda and see what ayurveda can give as a further contribution to modern medicine.

गोड्डा पीरपैती के निचे तार सम्बन्ध

*१४९१. श्री भागवत झा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोड्डा पीरपैती को माया महा-गामा द्वारा तार से जोड़ने की योजना स्वीकृत हो चुकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) महागामा को गोड्डा से मिलाने की योजना स्वीकृत हो गई है ।

(ख) लगभग आठ माह में ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाब : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब गोड्डा को महागामा से मिलाने की योजना स्वीकार कर ली गई है तो पीरपेंती को महागामा से मिलाने की योजना को क्यों नहीं स्वीकार किया गया है ।

संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : इस लिये इस को नहीं लिया गया कि इस की जरूरत नहीं समझी जाती है । गोड्डा का सम्बन्ध भागलपुर से है, पीरपेंती का भी सम्बन्ध भागलपुर से है । जिन को महागामा से पीरपेंती तार भेजना होगा वह भी वहाँ से भेज सकते हैं ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाब : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि महागामा और पीरपेंती के बीच की दूरी क्या है, और अगर मालूम है तो क्या वह बता सकते हैं कि महागामा और पीरपेंती के रहने वाले जो लोग हैं उनके लिये तार भेजने की क्या व्यवस्था होगी ? क्या उन्हें तार भेजने के लिये २० मील तक जाना होगा ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : पीरपेंती में जब तारघर है तो बीस मील जाने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता, और यह योजना कभी भी नहीं है कि हर थाने को दूसरे थाने से सीधे जोड़ा जायेगा । योजना यह है कि हर थाने में तारघर खोलना है, लेकिन हर थाने को एक दूसरे से सीधा जोड़ना अस्मभव है ।

SCARCITY CONDITIONS IN RAJASTHAN

*1492. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government have declared on the 18th January, 1955 that food scarcity conditions and famine have affected 1,900 villages in Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaipur and Udaipur Divisions;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have been approached by the Rajasthan Government for any assistance in the matter; and

(c) the help proposed to be given to them?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Famine has not been declared in any part of Rajasthan. Rajasthan Government have, however, notified 1963 villages in the Divisions of Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaipur and Udaipur, as affected with scarcity under the Rajasthan Affected Areas (Suspension of Proceedings) Act, 1952. This notification was published in the Rajasthan Gazette on 15th January, 1955.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Central Government propose to give financial assistance on the basis of the principles set out in the statement which is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 50.]

Dr. Rama Rao: In view of the fact that a very large quantity of foodstuffs, estimated to be worth about Rs. 45 crores, is rotting in our godowns.....

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): No. Not rotting.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know whether Government have any plan to send those foodstuffs to Rajasthan?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I controvert the statement of the hon. Member that foodstuffs are rotting. But we have laid down the rules for relief, and if any demand is made under those rules, the necessary relief could be forthcoming.

Shri Kasliwal: In view of the fact that every year, in some part of Rajasthan or other, scarcity conditions occur, have Government cared to make an enquiry into the causes of these scarcity conditions?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am sure adequate attention is being paid not

only by us, but more so by the State Government, to this matter.

OVERSEAS MAILS

*1494. **Shri Chaudhri Muhammed Shafiee:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any censorship of mails and telegrams leaving India;

(b) if so, the number of staff employed for this purpose and the normal time taken up in checking these articles; and

(c) the procedure of censorship imposed on telegrams and letters received in India from abroad?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose such information.

P. AND T. EMPLOYEES IN DELHI

*1496. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of non-gazetted employees in the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Delhi and New Delhi on the 31st January, 1955;

(b) the number of houses available for allotment to these employees on that date; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ease the housing problem in Delhi in respect of these employees?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 7,138.

(b) 1,429.

(c) It is proposed to construct additional quarters for the staff in Delhi and New Delhi.

Shri Gidwani: How long will it take to complete them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It will be expedited.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know by what percentage the accommodation at present available falls short of the demand for quarters?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a matter of calculation. The ratio will be 1429 : 7138.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know to what extent the funds allocated for this purpose have lapsed in this year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: For that I shall require notice of a separate question.

R. M. S. SORTERS

*1498. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of persons working as sorters (Class III) on R.M.S.(J) Division and the number among them who are displaced persons from West Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

Total	Displaced persons from West Pakistan
417	56

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: May I know whether the question of the seniority of these employees vis-à-vis the local employees has been finally determined, and if so, on what principles?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am afraid the question is still under consideration. It has been provisionally determined, but the finalisation is under the consideration of the Home Ministry.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: May I know whether a number of representations have been made by the local employees regarding their grievances in this regard, and if so, with what result?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I said that the question is under examination by the Home Ministry.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*1499. **Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some permanent vacancies in Class III and Class IV grades on the Howrah Division of the Eastern Railway that are being filled by the relieving staff; and

(b) if so, the number of such vacancies and when they will be filled up by regular staff?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Class III—105.

Class IV—34.

Arrangements are in progress to fill these posts by regular staff and release the relieving staff.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: May I know for how long these vacancies are there?

Shri Alagesan: For some of the vacancies that arose in 1954 we could not get candidates, because there was dearth of candidates going before the Railway Service Commission. But for vacancies in the posts of station masters and assistant station masters, candidates have been chosen, and they are under training now, and they will be available by the first week of May. Certain other posts also will be filled up by the beginning of April.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was stated by the hon. Minister of Railways during the Budget Debate that there was a proposal to increase the age of retirement from 55 to 60 or something more. At what stage is that proposal?

Shri Alagesan: I do not know how that question arises. But there is no such proposal.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: That question arises because to fill up shortage

in the recruitment, they wanted to increase the age of retirement.

Shri Alagesan: This is a question of permanent posts being filled up by relieving staff, until such time as permanent staff are recruited. These recruitments are made in the lower rungs.

TUBE-WELLS

*1501. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing the number of tube-wells sunk in each State during the last three years?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A statement, showing the number of tube-wells drilled during the last three years under schemes of large scale tube-well construction for irrigation, sponsored by the Government of India, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 51.]

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: I find from the statement laid on the Table, that there have been no tube-wells sunk in West Bengal during the financial year 1954-55; and from the Food Ministry's Report also, I find that none are proposed to be sunk in 1955-56. Is that so?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is correct, because West Bengal did not figure in the agreement and in the proposal for digging tube-wells.

Shrimati Ila Palchowdhury: Considering the large influx of refugees and the question of clean drinking water being an absolute emergency question, will Government take up the matter of sinking tube-wells in Bengal now?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It would be very costly and luxurious to dig tube-wells of this type for providing drinking water.

श्री एम० एस० शिबपुरी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो ट्यूब वेल्ल राज्यों में लगाये गए हैं क्या वह सफलतापूर्वक कार्य कर रहे

हैं, यदि नहीं, तो किन किन स्थानों पर, और अगले साल कितने ट्यूब वेल्स लगाये जायेंगे?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : यह बहुत बड़ी स्कीम है और इस के काफी एंग्रीमेंट्स हैं। शुरू में हमने ६६० ट्यूब वेल्स का एंग्रीमेंट किया था उस के बाद कोई २००० और उस के भी बाद ६०५० का एंग्रीमेंट किया। उन के काम के निस्वत में यह कह सकता हूँ कि वह बहुत कामयाब हैं और अच्छी तरह से काम कर रहे हैं।

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government have received any complaint about the working of these tube-wells?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Not so far, not to my knowledge at least.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

*1504. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to advance a loan to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company;

(b) if so, the purpose for which the loan is proposed to be advanced;

(c) the amount of the loan; and

(d) the terms thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 183.6 lakhs to Messrs: Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Bombay, for the construction of two ships for operation in the overseas trade. It is also proposed to sanction a further loan of about Rs. 34 lakhs to the Company for the construction of three more ships for operation in the Overseas trade.

(d) A statement showing the main terms and conditions of the loans is laid on the table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 52.]

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know when this contract was entered

into and whether all the ships are going to be constructed here or orders for the construction of any one of them are going to be placed abroad?

Shri Alagesan: Orders for these five ships will be placed on a German Yard. The Scindias have placed orders on the Visakhapatnam Yard too for about five ships.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether such loan has also been given to any other shipping concern?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, these loans have been given to many of the coastal shipping companies as well as other overseas companies.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know what effort is being made on behalf of Government to see that the coastal shipping trade is not sabotaged by foreign shipping concerns?

Shri Alagesan: We have reserved the coastal trade completely for Indian shipping. So there is no question of anybody sabotaging the coastal trade and doing anything against Indian interests.

Shri Kasliwal: At a recent meeting of the shareholders of this company, certain allegations of mismanagement and maladministration were made. May I know whether, before granting this loan, Government made any inquiry into those allegations, and whether they were found correct?

Shri Alagesan: I do not have any information as to that. It may be the internal concern of the company concerned, but as far as the loans are concerned, they are fully secured and there should be no difficulty in recovering the loans. These loans are given to increase the shipping tonnage.

Shri Barman: Is it a fact that though the Scindia Steam Navigation Company placed orders on the Visakhapatnam Shipyard as far back as 1953, they are not getting any ship before the end of 1956, and the dates

have been changed thrice? May I also know, if it is for this reason that the company is contemplating placing orders with a German firm?

Shri Alagesan: It is true that there has been some delay in the Visakhapatnam Yard going ahead with the construction of these ships. But since we want to add to our tonnage as quickly as possible, these orders have been placed on a German Yard, where they are able to construct the ships quickly and also deliver them quickly.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know the nature of the security for the repayment of the loan for ships other than the two ships that they are going to purchase?

Shri Alagesan: It is given in the statement placed on the Table of the House, which says:

"The vessels acquired will be mortgaged to the Government of India as security for the period of the loan. The company will also furnish interim security and additional security in the shape of second mortgage to Government of one or more of their existing vessels which are already mortgaged to the debenture holders of the company".

INCREASE OF PAY

*1507. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters have recently asked for an increase in pay commensurate with the responsibilities and duties performed by them; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) No action was considered necessary.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know the reasons for not implementing the recommendations of the Joint Advisory Committee in upgrading the posts of Station Masters, whereas they have taken up the question of the Guards and others?

Shri Alagesan: We have implemented the recommendations of the JAC. They recommended that in the grade Rs. 100—185 there should be between 20 and 25 per cent. of the Station Masters and Assistant Masters in the lower grade. Instead, it was considered sufficient to have the minimum at 12½ per cent. and maximum at 25 per cent. Since then, many of the posts have been upgraded and the percentage has gone from 6.9 to 14.5. I can also give the number of posts upgraded. It is 869, and more posts are being upgraded.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether this question of scales of pay of Station Masters has also been referred to the Tribunal of Justice Shankar Saran?

Shri Alagesan: The Tribunal is not concerned with raising the scales of pay as such, but it is concerned with the distribution of posts between the various grades. It is seized of that matter.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Railwaymen's Federation has not referred this question to the Tribunal of Justice Shankar Saran?

Shri Alagesan: The Federation has submitted its memorandum to the Tribunal and the Railway Board also has submitted its reply.

CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

*1508. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of foreigners employed in the various departments of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works at present?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): There are, at present, eleven foreign

Technicians in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works brought under the Colombo Plan. These technicians assist in demonstrating the working of certain modern machines and fixing timings. They are not in charge of any office nor hold any executive function.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know for how long these consultants will remain in India?

Shri Alagesan: I do not have any idea of the time uptill which they will remain here.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister said that these experts assist in fixing timings. Are they making a time and motion study regarding job analysis?

Shri Alagesan: I can give the jobs that these experts are doing. One is doing the work of foundry rate fixer, another is a rate fixer of smithy and forge shops, another, a rate fixer of boiler shops, then there is a demonstrator, heavy machine shops, then a demonstrator, light machine shops and so on.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*1510. **Shri R. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the confirmations of the Accounts Staff on the Northern Railway in certain categories are being held up for some considerable time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how long it will take to issue confirmation orders in their case?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delay in the confirmation of certain categories of Accounts Staff is due to the revision of the provisional seniority lists of such staff already prepared, to implement certain principles recently formulated for determining seniority of ex-Railway Clearing Accounts Staff.

(c) Every endeavour is being made to complete this work as early as possible.

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जिन एम्प्लायीज के सम्बन्ध में यह प्रश्न है उनकी नियुक्ति कब हुई थी ?

Mr. Speaker: When were they appointed?

Shri Alagesan: Date of their appointment?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, in respect of those categories.

Shri Alagesan: I do not have the dates of employment.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is mentioned in part (a) of the question that confirmation in certain categories is being held up for some considerable time. Can the hon. Deputy Minister state what is meant by this 'considerable time'?

Shri Alagesan: What was meant was this, that the Railway Administrations after regrouping have been asked to compile seniority lists. There has been some delay. That is almost over and it would be possible to fix it quickly.

रैलवे कर्मचारी

*१५११. **श्री एम० एन० सिंह :** क्या रैलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रैलवे बोर्ड में काम करने वाले तीसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति सम्बन्धी नीति, नियम और रीति अन्य मंत्रालयों में उसी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों पर लागू होने वाले नियमों आदि से भिन्न हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की भिन्नता है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

श्री एम० एम० सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कब तक यह इन्फार्मेशन मिलने की उम्मीद है ?

Mr. Speaker: How long will it take to place the information on the Table of the House?

Shri Alagesan: We have asked the Home Ministry for it. As soon as it is received, I shall be able to place it on the Table of the House.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether pending collection of this information promotions of others are kept in abeyance?

Shri Alagesan: This question is whether the rules and methods regarding the promotion of class III employees working in the Railway Board are different from those in other Ministries. Now, we are collecting the information from the Home Ministry and then I will be able to supply it to the House.

Shri Jangde: Is it a fact that regarding promotion to Assistants, 50 per cent. of the posts were filled by the Union Public Service Commission and that has been stopped and may I know whether the Government is going to retain that reservation through the Union Public Service Commission again?

Shri Alagesan: I am not able to answer that question whether we will go to the Union Public Service Commission. Now, promotions are made on the basis of the results of an examination and there are various rules for the promotion of these people.

WOMEN STUDENTS TO JAPAN

*1512. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of women students have recently been sent to Tokyo;

(b) who are the sponsors of this delegation; and

(c) whether Government is concerned in any way with the Delegation.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). Government of India have not sent a delegation of women students to Tokyo but they have sent, in co-operation with the State Governments, a party of Chief Instructors of Home Economics to Hawaii and Japan for eight weeks' training.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if the Foreign Operations Administration has anything to do with the sending of this delegation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, this is in combination with the T.C.M. and the Ford Foundation; they have assisted us.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May we know, in view of the various disclosures that have been made that many of the activities of the Ford Foundation and other cultural aids coming from U.S. have a political slant, whether Government made quite sure about the antecedents and activities of the particular delegation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We are in a position to contradict the insinuations contained in the statement and I have not seen anybody making such an allegation; nor is there, to our knowledge, any truth in the statement.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know what is the specific aim of this delegation and for what purpose and will the students who go there come back and be taken over for work in the various Universities here?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, as the House knows and the hon. Member knows, we have certain training centres in the country and these instructors are to come back and open Home Economics Wings in those training centres.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

RAILWAY PURCHASES

***1513. Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the agencies through which Stores for Railways are normally purchased; and

(b) the names of the countries from where Railway stores are generally imported?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 53.]

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know the method of purchasing these stores, whether you invite tenders and if you accept tenders, under what conditions, and whether the accepted tenderers send articles of durability?

Mr. Speaker: It is a combination of so many questions.

Shri Alagesan: We invite tenders. We get others through the D G S & D and the Railways have also been authorised to purchase certain items. We get also stores through the Ministry of Works and through the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the Ministry of Production.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know why the Railway Ministry does not purchase the stores by itself in consultation with the Ministries mentioned in the statement?

Shri Alagesan: We get many of the items through the D G S & D; that is what I said. And, the rolling stock is procured directly by the Railway Board.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know the value of the stores purchased which are still rotting in the store-houses?

Shri Alagesan: Our stores do not rot.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Rusting?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

चम्बल (मध्य भारत) के ऊपर पुल

***१५१५. श्री आर० सी० शर्मा :** क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आगरा-बम्बई राष्ट्रीय मार्ग पर मध्य भारत में चम्बल पुल के निर्माण कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस पुल का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाना चाहिये था और क्या कार्य उस दृष्टि से चल रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या यह कार्य ठाकदारों को दिया गया है, या विभाग द्वारा ही कराया जा रहा है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The contract for the work has just been awarded and it is expected to be completed by the end of February, 1958.

Shri R. C. Sharma: May I know the length, breadth, and also the height of the bridge from the water level?

Shri Alagesan: I do not have those details regarding the length, breadth and depth etc.

सड़कों का निर्माण

***१५१६. श्री भक्त वरदान :** क्या परिवहन मंत्री २२ दिसम्बर, १९५४ को दिये गये अता-शीकित प्रश्न संख्या ६२७, भाग (ग) के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तब से उत्तर प्रदेश की उन चार सड़कों को सुधारने के बारे में कोई निश्चय किया गया है जिनके बारे में यह कहा गया था कि विषय विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकार को उन में से प्रत्येक सड़क के लिये कितना अनुदान दिया जायेगा ?

ईसबें तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री जलमोहन):
(क) हां श्रीमान्.

(ख) धरासू-भटवारी और बदरीनाथ-माण्डा प्रत्येक अश्वपथ को सुधारने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को ४ लाख रुपये का अनुदान देना प्रस्तावित किया गया है, गिरगांव-दुंग और ग्याख्यांग-लिपुलेख अश्वपथ के लिये कोई अनुदान देना प्रस्तावित नहीं किया जा सका।

श्री भक्त वर्मान : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो अनुदान दिया गया है वह किन शर्तों पर दिया गया है, अर्थात् क्या राज्य सरकार को भी कोई रकम खर्च करनी पड़ेगी ?

Shri Alagesan: It is a full grant.

श्री भक्त वर्मान : क्या मंत्रालय को इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि जिन सड़कों के लिये अनुदान स्वीकार किये गये हैं उनके एस्टीमेट और प्लान स्वीकार करने में बड़ी देरी हो जाती है, जिसकी वजह से बास्तीविक निर्माण कार्य में बहुत अड़चन पड़ती है। क्या इस बारे में कोई खास कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

Shri Alagesan: In fact our complaint has been that the State Governments have not been sending these estimates quickly so that we may pass them. And, last year, we had a conference also convened to impress upon the various State Governments that these estimates should be sent as quickly as possible so that the works can be executed.

FAMILY PLANNING

*1517. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 443 on the 29th November, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the "Rhythm" method of family planning has been experimentally proved to be successful;

(b) if so, the extent of its success; and

(c) its effectiveness and advantages over the artificial methods of birth control?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) It is not possible

to say whether the method has been successful until an assessment of the data collected in the experimental studies on the "Rhythm" method and an evaluation of the results are carried out.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Dabhi: In reply to Starred Question No. 1150 asked on 17th March, 1955, the hon. Minister stated that the 'Rhythm' method was unpopular with the husbands. May I know whether Government have tried to ascertain the reasons why it is unpopular with the husbands?

Mr. Speaker: I do not permit that question.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the principle that the 'rhythm' method is essential for family planning in India has been accepted by the Government of India and whether the hon. Minister knows that the country at large wants the family planning methods to be successful at the earliest possible date?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The 'Rhythm' method has been accepted as one means of family planning.

AUTOMOBILE SMOKE

*1521. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been made as to whether the diesel buses emitting smoke are more dangerous to the health of the citizens than petrol burning cars; and

(b) if so, what is the result of the enquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No such enquiry has been made.

(b) Does not arise.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is the hon. Minister aware that there was a dispute between the Calcutta Corporation and the Transport Authority of Bengal on this point whether the diesel oil engines emitting carbon-dioxide are more harmful than the petrol-driven engines emitting monoxide?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There is no information to that effect. But, I think, the carbon monoxide given out either by the diesel engines or the petrol engines has the same effect.

Sardar Hukam Singh: In view of the fact that the Governments at the Centre as well as the States are proceeding with rationalising schemes under the programme, and most of the engines would be diesel oil engines, is it not advisable to make an enquiry first whether these diesel oil engines emitting dioxide would not be more harmful to the health of the society?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): A certain amount of research has been done and the latest information that has been furnished is that exhaustive research has proved that there is no warrant for the notion that diesel gas is injurious to health and further the carbon monoxide content of the exhaust gas from a diesel engine was accurately determined some years ago by exact experiments and it was proved conclusively that it is so low as to be almost negligible.

WHEAT ZONE

*1522. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food austerity measures have been abolished in the recently created Free Wheat Zone comprising the States of U.P. and Bihar;

(b) whether the price within the zone has been fixed; and

(c) if so, what it is?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) All zonal restrictions on the movement of wheat have since been abolished, and there is now no Free Wheat Zone comprising the States of U.P. and Bihar. The State Governments concerned withdrew food austerity measures from the 11th December, 1954, in the case of Bihar and 21st December, 1954, in the case of U.P.

26 LSD

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि बिहार की और यू० पी० के अलावा दूसरे इलाकों में व्हीट का दाम कितना है ?

श्री एम० वी० कृष्णप्पा : व्हीट का दाम तो हर एक जगह में अलग अलग है। यह प्रश्न तो आस्ट्रेलिया मेजर्स का है। गेहूँ पर से नियंत्रण हटने के बाद यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether after the removal of the zonal restriction trends the prices of food-grains have been studied and if so what do they indicate?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In many places they came down, but they are now recovering.

COMMITTEE ON GORAKHPUR LABOUR

*1523. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1633 on the 23rd December, 1954 and state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Tripartite Committee on Gorakhpur Labour; and

(b) whether any adverse criticism has been made on the recommendations by the Indian Mining Association?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 54.]

(b) The Government is not aware of any adverse criticism made by the Indian Mining Association.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: From the statement I find that Welfare Officers under the Gorakhpur Labour Organisation have been posted at the work-sites. May I know whether these Labour Welfare Officers are in addition to those Labour Welfare Officers who have been posted there under the Coal Mines Welfare Fund Organisation?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: I have not looked into the question. If notice is

given I shall supply the information as to whether they are the same officers or different officers.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There are two Advisory Committees constituted as per the recommendations of the Committee. May I know the reasons for the exclusion of the AITUC representation on this committee?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: Probably because among the miners there may not be the organisation so as to entitle them to be on the committee.

CIVIL AVIATION

*1525. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shafie:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how far the recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organisation in respect of standards for Civil Aviation have been given effect to by Government in the Indian Airlines;

(b) how soon, the other recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organisation are likely to be implemented; and

(c) the expense incurred or likely to be incurred in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). I lay on the Table of the Sabha a statement giving the requisite information. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 55.]

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether Government consider it desirable to introduce service training among the pilots in the Indian Airlines Corporation to improve their efficiency?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That has nothing to do with this question. It is being done.

जापान से रेलवे इंजन, आदि

*१५१७. श्री भागवत झा आजाब : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे इंजनों के लिये भारत सरकार ने किसी जापानी कारखाने को ठेका दिया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका नाम क्या है ,

(ग) इस कारखाने द्वारा कितने इंजन बनाये जायेंगे ; और

(घ) इंजनों की लागत क्या होगी ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 56.]

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know by what time Government expect that the engines would be arriving on the shores of India?

Shri Alagesan: The delivery dates have been fixed. Some have already been received; the others will be received as per the delivery dates mentioned in the agreement. I have got the delivery dates. September 1954: some have been delivered in October 1954, and so on and so forth.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I want to know in how many cases the delivery has already been made.

Shri Alagesan: I have got a long statement.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it is necessary to read the long statement. The only point seems to be whether the agreement is being acted upon or not.

Shri Alagesan: Yes.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I want to know under the agreement how many have already come to India and how many are still to come?

Mr. Speaker: He should refer to the agreement. The answer is that deliveries are being made according to the dates fixed in the agreement. It is no use going into the contents of the agreement and taking the time of the House.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: According to the terms of the agreement all the engines have not arrived. I want to know how many have come and how many are yet to come.

Shri Alagesan: If the hon. Member puts a specific question, I am prepared to answer.

HILL ALLOWANCE

*1530. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway employees stationed at places other than Simla and Kangra have approached Government for increased Hill Allowances;

(b) if so, whether their request has been accepted; and

(c) the amount of the increased allowance payable thereby?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, certain representations have been received.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

श्री भक्त वरुण : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह जो हिल एलाउंस का प्रश्न है, क्या किन्हीं निश्चित सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर इसका निर्णय किया जाता है या जिस-जिस इलाके की मांग आती है, उसी प्रकार उन्हें स्वीकार करते जाते हैं ?

Shri Alagesan: We have taken into consideration the allowances that are paid to the Central Government employees on the civil side and also the classification of these stations by the State Governments.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether Government is considering the question of hill allowance to employees stationed at Simla and Kangra areas only or at all the hill stations in the country?

Shri Alagesan: Allowances are paid at many hill stations, but in Simla and Kangra the allowances have been considerably raised recently.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I want to know whether Government is considering the grant of hill allowances to employees in other hill stations also?

Shri Alagesan: That is why I say we pay allowances in other hill stations also.

रंलवे असिस्टेंट सर्जन

*१५३१. **श्री रनवमन सिंह :** क्या रंलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रंलवे विभाग में सेवायुक्त असिस्टेंट सर्जन नान गजट्टेड माने जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

रंलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेसन):
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) क्योंकि रंलवे में इनके बराबर की दूसरी जगह भी गजट्टेड नहीं हैं ।

श्री रनवमन सिंह : अन्य विभागों में जब यह पोस्ट गजट्टेड मानी जाती है, तो इनको रंलवे विभाग में भी गजट्टेड मान लेने में क्या अड़चन है ?

Shri Alagesan: On the civil side the recruitment by Part 'C' States is done by the Union Public Service Commission for Grade I, Assistant Surgeons, whereas here the recruitment is done by the Railway Service Commission. Also, they are promoted as Civil Surgeons, whereas the Assistant Surgeon Grade I on the railways are promoted as Assistant Medical Officers—a Gazetted Service. Also, as I said, other comparable staff on the railways are not considered to be gazetted, but they are in the non-gazetted rank.

Dr. Rama Rao: Is it a fact, Sir, that the only difference is that the doctors may get some facilities on the railways and if so, why should the railways not consider it favourably?

Shri Alagesan: The only objection is that other comparable staff are considered non-gazetted, whereas if we make this particular category gazetted, then it will lead to complications.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS

***1533. Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amount spent by Government on litigations in setting Compensation Claims in the years 1952, 1953, 1954 respectively due to accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know how long Government will take in settling a claim?

Shri Alagesan: All that has been given in the report that has been recently given to hon. Members.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether Government have realised that the expenses of settling the claims are increasing every day?

Shri Alagesan: We are trying to bring down the expenses with regard to litigation and I may also inform the hon. Member that the time taken to settle claims has been also coming down.

TRAINING TO SUGARCANE FARMERS

***1535. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given practical training to sugarcane farmers at Coimbatore for a week either in December, 1954 or January, 1955;

(b) if so, the names of the States to which the farmers belong; and

(c) the facilities afforded to them?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) A farmers' week was organised at the Central Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, in the month of December, 1954, for observation of improved methods of cane cultivation used at the institute farms.

(b) Bombay, Madras, Travancore-Cochin and Madhya Pradesh. Farmers from the other sugarcane-producing States could not attend.

(c) The farmers were provided with all facilities to observe the work in progress in each Section of the Institute.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : जिन फार्मों को सरकार ने ट्रेनिंग के लिये भेजा है वह छोटी छोटी खेती करने वाले किसान हैं या बड़ी बड़ी खेती करने वाले किसान हैं ?

डा० पी० एस० वंशमुख : यह तफसील तो मेरे पास नहीं है, मगर हम छोट बड़ का कोई फर्क नहीं करते। जिन को ज्यादा ज्ञान लेने की जिज्ञासा है उन को हम मदद देते हैं कि वह आयें।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : जब अगली बार ट्रेनिंग दी जाय तो क्या सरकार इस बात का खयाल करेगी कि जो छोट छोट गरीब किसान दहातों में खेती करने वाले हैं उनको ट्रेनिंग के लिये भेजे ?

डा० पी० एस० वंशमुख : यह कोई ट्रेनिंग के वास्ते नहीं है, यह तो महज जो प्रैक्टिकल कल्चिवेटर्स हैं उनको यह दिखाने के लिये कि इन्स्टिट्यूट में क्या होता है और इस लिये कि जो नये तरीके हैं वह उन को बतलाये जायें, उन को बुलाया जाता है। यहां कोई लम्बी चौड़ी ट्रेनिंग नहीं होती है।

Mr. Speaker: There was a Short Notice Question in the name of Shri Algu Rai Shastri. But I do not find him present in the House. Therefore the answer will go in the proceedings as answers to an Unstarred Question.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

उड़ती मछली

***१४८२. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या साधु तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अब

तक चालू वर्ष के दौरान में कारोमन्डल तट के पास कितनी उड़ती मछलियां (परावर्ष कोला) पकड़ी गई ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी एस० वसुदेव) : सन् १९५४ में १,५३५ टन ।

WHEAT FROM U.S.A.

*1486. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a red variety of wheat has been imported from U.S.A. in 1954-1955;

(b) if so, the quantity so far imported and its cost; and

(c) whether India is deficit in wheat and if so, by how much?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Upto 15th March, 1955, a quantity of about 13,800 tons of the red variety of U.S. Wheat was imported. The C. & F. bagged and landed price of No. 2 red variety of wheat comes to about Rs. 15/3/- per maund.

(c) India is deficit in wheat. The quantity to be imported would depend upon the crop that is expected next month.

TUBERCULOSIS

*1489. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Ayurvedic and Sidha Vaidas have represented to Government that they have invented some medicine which can cure tuberculosis completely even in its virulent form;

(b) if so, their number and the names of the States to which they belong; and

(c) the action taken on their representation?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) Nine in all; (one from West Bengal, four from Uttar Pradesh, one

from Bombay, one from Rajasthan, one from PEPSU and one from Punjab).

(c) Applicants were advised to approach the Medical authority of the State concerned.

UNIFORMS

*1493. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the kinds of uniforms that are supplied to different categories of Transportation Staff on the Railways; and

(b) the average cost of each kind of uniform?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The types and categories of uniforms prescribed for the Transportation Staff of Railways are dependent on a number of factors, viz., the nature of duties to be performed, grades of staff, the climatic conditions in which they have to work, etc. The General Managers of Railways have full powers to formulate the Dress Regulations giving details of each garment or article to be worn by railway staff while on duty. Two of the regrouped railways have already revised the detailed regulations. On the other railways this work is in progress after the regrouping. The average cost of each item of uniform is also dependent on the nature of material used, the cost of manufacture etc., and also varies from year to year, depending on the market rates and the quotations in the tenders accepted. The labour involved in the collection of information on the kind of uniforms for each grade of staff and the prevailing cost thereof will not be commensurate with any possible benefit that may be obtained by it.

IMPORT OF WHEAT FROM AUSTRALIA

*1495. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat and wheat flour which was imported from Australia during 1954; and

(b) the total price paid for them?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) About 1·97 lakh tons of wheat. No wheat flour was imported.

(b) About Rs. 628 lakhs.

FOREST LABOURERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

***1497. Shri Randaman Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any amount for the development of Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned so far for this purpose; and

(c) how it is proposed to be utilised?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

IMPORT OF SUGAR

***1500. Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 66 on the 23rd February, 1955 and state the total amount collected as security deposit from the Indian and foreign firms through whom sugar was imported during 1953-54?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Rs. 26·19 lakhs.

SUGAR REFINERIES

***1502. Dr. J. N. Parekh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the *per capita* production and consumption of sugar in India from 1951 to 1954; and

(b) whether the country's demand for refined sugar will be met by the two refineries set up at Bombay and Saurashtra?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) A statement giving the required information in respect of sugar as well as *gur* and *bhandsari* is laid on the Table of the

Lok Sabha, [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 57.]

(b) No refineries have yet been set up. The question of permitting the establishment of one or two refineries is under consideration.

KACHA ROADS IN TRIPURA

***1503. Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 572 on the 6th September, 1954 and state:

(a) the number of Kacha roads that still remain to be metalled in Agartala town (Tripura);

(b) when these roads are expected to be taken up for metalling; and

(c) the difficulties which stand in the way of road construction work in the town?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

BONGAIGAON AND FAKIRAGRAM STATIONS

***1505. Shri Brohmo-Choudhury:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 785 on the 15th December, 1954 and state the present position of the remodelling of Bongaigaon and Fakiragram Stations and Yards?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The estimates for the works in question are under finalisation and expected to be sanctioned shortly after which the work will be taken in hand.

POLL TAX

***1506. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the inhabitants of Pahleza Ghat and its neighbourhood have to pay -/4/- (four annas) or more per head for crossing over to Digha Ghat or Mahendru Ghat on the North Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the total amount realised on this account in 1953 and 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Railway does not book bank-to-bank traffic between Palezaghat and Dighaghat or Mahendrughat.

(b) Does not arise.

RAILWAYS IN SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

***1509. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister for Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the Government of Tripura for the development of Railways in the State during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to develop the rail-link between Tripura and Assam?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal would be considered while selecting new lines for construction during the Second Five Year Plan period.

भोपाल में सड़कें

***१५१४. श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भोपाल राज्य की सड़क परिवहन योजना में सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है ;

(ख) इस संगठन के अंशधारियों के नाम क्या हैं, और प्रत्येक ने अब तक कितने राशि लगाई हैं ; और

(ग) इस संगठन को अब तक कुल कितना लाभ अथवा हानि हुई है ?

रंलबे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अल्लगेशन):

(क) मे (ग). राज्य सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है ।

CONTRIBUTORY HEALTH SCHEME

***1518. { Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Babu Ramnarayan Singh:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the grounds for compulsory enforcement of the Contributory Health Scheme in the case of Central Government employees who are unwilling to be treated by the allopathic system provided under the Scheme; and

(b) whether any representation has been received by Government against the compulsory deductions from their salaries?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The Contributory Health Service Scheme has been introduced for the benefit of the Central Civilian Government servants in Delhi and New Delhi, as a whole, and granting of individual exemptions will make the Scheme unworkable.

(b) Yes, some representations were received soon after the Scheme was put into operation.

डाक और तार विभाग में शिष्टाचार सप्ताह

***१५१६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि २२ से २६ दिसम्बर, १९५४ तक डाक और तार विभाग द्वारा आयोजित शिष्टाचार सप्ताह के दौरान में दी गई सुविधाओं से कितने व्यक्तियों ने लाभ उठाया ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : २२ दिसम्बर, १९५४, से २६-१२-५४ तक मनार्थ गए नमूना सप्ताह में सब मिलाकर ४२,०४८ व्यक्तियों ने डाक-घरों, तार-घरों व टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों का निरीक्षण किया ।

TOURIST TRAFFIC

***1520. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce suitable legislation to enable free movement of vehicles of

tourists without payment of further tax in the various States of India besides the tax paid in the State from which the party started; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Measures for facilitating the free movement of tourist vehicles including exemption from double taxation are under active consideration in consultation with State Governments. No legislative action is, however, under contemplation at present.

(b) Does not arise.

TRAINING OF CO-OPERATIVE PERSONNEL

***1524. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of assistance given so far to the Punjab State for training co-operative personnel?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): No amount has been given to the Punjab, as the Scheme submitted by them to the Central Committee for Cooperative Training has been referred back to them for making some modifications required by the Committee.

JAPANESE METHOD OF RICE CULTIVATION

***1526. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land under the Japanese method of Rice Cultivation in the country during 1954-55; and

(b) the number of land-holders of less than ten acres who have taken to this method?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) An area of 6,94,764.30 acres has been reported so far.

(b) Information is not readily available and its collection from the State Governments would involve lot of labour and time which would not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS IN DELHI AND NEW DELHI

***1528. Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending applications for telephone connections from Delhi and New Delhi on the 31st December, 1954;

(b) the average number of connections per month given during the year 1954-55; and

(c) the date on which the application assigned top priority in the waiting list was received?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) In Delhi under 'Own Your Telephone' 307 and under 'Non-Own Your Telephone' 1952. In New Delhi these figures are 89 and 1508, respectively.

(b) Monthly average during current year—52.

(c) Own Your Telephone List: 18th March, 1954.

Non-Own Your Telephone List: 29th March, 1948.

The date under Non-Own Your Telephone list does not indicate that applicants after that date have not been provided with phones, as applications of later dates under certain categories forming part of Non-Own Your Telephone list have been provided with phones under recommendations of Telephone Advisory Committee. It is hoped that the telephone situation will become normal in about two years' time, though in New Delhi it will ease in three months' time.

RAILWAY LINE IN TRIPURA

***1529. Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the railway line from Pather Kandi to Dharmanag in Tripura; and

(b) if so, when the construction work is expected to start?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The proposal for the construction of a Railway line from Patharkandi to Dharmanagar would be considered while selecting new lines for construction during the Second Five Year Plan Period.

SHIPPING SERVICES

***1534. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether it is a fact that while the Indian passenger and cargo steamers plying on the west coast of India have cancelled their calling at the Portuguese ports, a Portuguese steamship company has now started a service from Karachi to Goa and Ceylon under Pakistan Agency?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Yes, Sir.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

***1536. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been enforced in Punjab;

(b) if so, the total number of workers coming under the scheme;

(c) how many establishments have been given exemption; and

(d) how many workers are involved in these exempted industries?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) The employees' State Insurance Scheme has been enforced in the following seven industrial centres in Punjab with effect from the 17th May, 1953:—

(1) Ambala.

(2) Ludhiana.

(3) Jullundur.

(4) Amritsar.

(5) Batala.

(6) Abdullapur Jagadhri.

(7) Bhiwani.

(b) About 32,000 employees.

(c) and (d). Exemptions have been granted by the Central Government under sections 73F and 90 and by the Government of Punjab under section 87 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. The total number of factories exempted in the State is 44. Full information regarding the number of workers involved is not available. In addition, factories in which less than ten persons are employed by the principal employer, even though the number of persons working in the premises is twenty or more have also been exempted under the Act.

NIGHT AIR MAIL

***1537. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation propose to reduce the all-up weight of the night air-mail;

(b) if so, the reduction proposed;

(c) when it will be given effect to; and

(d) how it will affect the passenger traffic of the night air-mail?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The all-up weight of Dakota aircraft used on the Night Mail Services was reduced by 700 lbs. with effect from the 1st March, 1955.

(d) Broadly speaking, the number of passenger seats available on each night-plane will be reduced by three or four.

BRIDGE AND STRUCTURE STANDARDS COMMITTEE

***1538. Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Members of the Bridge and Structure Standards Committee; and

(b) the average annual expenditure incurred on this Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 58].

(b) No extra expenditure is incurred on this Committee except the Daily Allowances drawn by the Members when attending meetings, as they are all serving Railway Officers.

RAILWAY TRIBUNAL

428. Shri P. Subba Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the one man Tribunal of Justice Sankar Saran has decided anything about the pay-scales of the Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters about which a representation was made by the Federation;

(b) whether the upgrading of stations as sanctioned by the Railway Board in June 1954 has been implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reasons why the Joint Advisory Committee's recommendations for the upgrading of the posts of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters by 25 per cent. has not been implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Tribunal has not so far held any regular sittings and no recommendations have been made.

(b) and (c). Information received from the Railways indicates that while on most of the Railways the orders have been implemented, on others these are in the process of implementation.

(d) The Joint Advisory Committee's recommendation was accepted by Government with the modification that the number of posts of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters in the grade of Rs. 100—185 should be between 12½ per cent. and 25 per cent. of those in the grade of

Rs. 64—170. Necessary orders to this effect were issued in October, 1950, and these were implemented by the Railways.

AIR-CONDITIONED COACHES ON DELHI BIKANER SECTION

429. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the hardship faced by the travelling public on the Railway Section between Delhi and Bikaner during the summer, Government have considered the feasibility of starting an air-conditioned coach service on this line;

(b) if so, when the service is likely to be started; and

(c) if, however, the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to consider this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A tri-weekly air-conditioned service is expected to be introduced on Bikaner Mail trains Nos. 401/402, commencing on the 2nd of April from Delhi, and on the 3rd from Bikaner.

(c) Does not arise.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS FOR TRIPURA

430. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect all the sub-division Headquarters of Tripura with the Agartala town by Telephones; and

(b) if so, when the work is expected to commence?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, the Sub-divisional Headquarters will be connected to the trunk network, either directly working with Agartala or through any other convenient station.

(b) Dharamnagar was already connected on 22nd February, 1955; Kailasahar is expected to be connected in April, 1955; proposals for the remaining seven Sub-divisional towns are under examination.

RAILWAY CLAIMS

431. Shri M. L. Agrawal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Claim Commissioners appointed to adjudicate upon the Claims preferred by the victims and dependants and heirs of victims of Railway accidents in the years 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55, together

with the respective jurisdiction and designation of each;

(b) the number and amount of the claims preferred in respect of each of the accidents during the above period;

(c) the number of claims decided by each of the Commissioners with the amount decreed in the said years;

(d) the number and amount of the claims still remaining undecided; and

(e) the cost of these adjudication proceedings which the Railways had to bear?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a)—

Year	No. of Claims Commissioners appointed	Accident	Jurisdiction	Designation
1952-53	1	Between Palana and Bikaner Rly. Stations on the Northern Railway on 18-5-52.	Claims for compensation can be preferred from any part of the world.	Claims Commissioner.
1953-54	3	1. Between No. 1144 mixed and 3303 Goods Trains on Southern Railway on 13-6-53.	—do—	—do—
		2. Between Bhatinda and Phus Mandi on Northern Railway on 4-1-54.	—do—	—do—
		3. At Jagatbela, North Eastern Railway on 31-3-54.	—do—	—do—
1954-55	2	1. Between Bettiah and Champatia on North Eastern Railway on 2-5-54.	—do—	—do—
		2. With 319 Up Secunderabad Kazipet Express Train on Central Railway on 27-9-54.	—do—	—do—

NOTE.—*Ex-officio* Claims Commissioners have also been appointed for various areas with their respective jurisdiction for the Claims arising out of minor accidents.

(b) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

TRUNK TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS IN DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

432. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the District Headquarters in each State having Trunk Telephone connections, (State-wise);

(b) the names of the District Headquarters in each State which have no Trunk Telephone connections; and

(c) the names of District Headquarters (State-wise) connected with the Trunk Telephone system in 1953 and so far in 1954-55 respectively?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The particulars are given in the attached statement. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 59].

STAFF QUARTERS

433. Shri R. N. Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy laid down by Government in the matter of providing:

- (i) Covered and open space;
- (ii) Latrines;
- (iii) Bath rooms and water-taps;
- (iv) Electrical fittings; and
- (v) Sanitation arrangements;

to the various types of class IV staff quarters in Delhi and New Delhi areas; and

(b) the reasons for the discrimination, if any, in the provision of the aforesaid amenities between the different types of the same class of quarters?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The policy laid down by Government in the matter of providing amenities in quarters for Class IV staff in Delhi and New Delhi areas is that, only one type, viz. Type I, quarters should be constructed for them, as elsewhere on the entire Indian Railways. The provision in Type I quarters is as follows:—

- (i) Covered and open space—approximately 300 sq. ft.—covered area, a lean—to open verandah 6 ft. wide and a courtyard 220 sq. ft.
- (ii) Latrine approximately 5 ft X 4 ft.
- (iii) Bathing place and one water tap.
- (iv) Electrical fittings—two light points; and
- (v) Sanitation arrangements—Flush system is provided everywhere except at places where water-borne system does not exist, and in such cases provision is made for the removal and disposal of night soil.

(b) The above amenities are provided according to the latest standards in new quarters. These amenities, however, do not exist *in toto* in old-type quarters for Class IV staff, but gradually, as a policy, these are being brought in line with the present-day accepted standards.

VILLAGE APPROACH ROADS

434. Shri Anirudha Sinha: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1616 on the 23rd December, 1954 and state whether the amount of the grants and loans offered to the State of Bihar for the construction of village approach roads under the Five Year Plan have since been utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Against the offered grant of Rs. 3 lakhs, eleven works involving grants to the extent of Rs. 44,423/- have been sanctioned. Proposals in respect of the balance of the grant are awaited.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

435. Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of arrears of pay and allowances due to Railway employees at present withheld by the office of the Divisional Superintendent, New Delhi for various reasons;

(b) the number of employees to whom these arrears are due;

(c) the longest period for which arrears due to an employee have been pending; and

(d) when these arrears are expected to be cleared?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

मध्य भारत के नगरों में तार घर

४२६. श्री आर० सी० शर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोहाद, मेहगांव, अम्बा, जोंरा, साबल-गढ़, विजयपुर और शिवपुर में तार घर खोलने के लिये, जिनकी स्वीकृति बहुत पहले दी जा चुकी थी, विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) इन स्थानों में तार घर कब तक खोलने की आशा है ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) तथा (ख). जहां तक मेहगांव, गोहाद और अम्बा का प्रश्न है, अभी कुछ सामग्री प्राप्त होनी शेष है। नवीन लाइनों को लगाने तथा तार-घर खोलने के सम्बन्ध में उचित कार्यवाही की जा रही है, जिससे कि कार्य १९५५-५६ में शीघ्र ही समाप्त हो सके।

जहां तक जोंरा, साबलगढ़, विजयपुर और शिवपुर का सम्बन्ध है, इनके मूल्य-निरूपण की अभी तक स्वीकृति नहीं मिली है, तथा इन कार्यों की विस्तार-पूर्वक-व्याख्या का पुनः निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

CANCER

437. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the views of one of the world's foremost experts on cancer to the effect that study had shown a very definite statistical relationship between excessive smoking and cancer of the lung; and

(b) if so, what are Government's reactions thereto?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Government are aware that statistical and experimental data have been put forward seeking to establish causal relationship between heavy cigarette-smoking and cancer of the lung. The evidence produced so far has, however, not been accepted as conclusive.

(b) In the absence of any firm evidence of the way in which smoking may cause lung cancer or of the extent to which it does so, Government would prefer to wait and reserve their opinion until more conclusive evidence is available in this respect.

PROPER CROP PLANNING

438. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the steps taken by Government with regard to 'proper Crop Planning' in 1953 and 1954?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Under the First Five Year Plan, certain well defined targets of increased production have been laid down for the various food as well as commercial crops like cotton, jute, sugarcane and oil-seeds; and suitable incentives, financial and others, are being given by the Central and State Governments for the achievement of those targets. To the extent to which the objectives of increasing agricultural production, envisaged in the First Five Year Plan, are fulfilled, a certain cropping pattern, considered to conform best to the needs of the country, will come to exist.

In the context of India's present agricultural economy, what is required to achieve a desired crop pattern, is perhaps not so much a rigid physical control of production, as general measures of development through incentives and other ways. Under such measures are included:

- (i) formation of village organizations, which can plan the best feasible cropping pattern for the village consistent with the needs of the village;
- (ii) measures for consolidation of holdings;
- (iii) other land reform measures;
- (iv) promotion of cooperative farming; and
- (v) technical assistance and guidance.

All these measures are being undertaken in different States consistent with their needs. Further, the implementation of Community Development Programme and the establishment of Extension Service Organisations in the country will help organize agriculture on a more rational basis and thereby create conditions essential for sound crop planning.

नई रेलवे लाइनें

४३६. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जाजीपुर से सागाँली तक पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लालगंज, साहगंज और गौविन्दगंज से होती हुई नई रेलवे लाइन निकालने के लिये सरकार से जनता तथा बिहार सरकार ने मांग की है . और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार उक्त रेलवे लाइन को निकालने की योजना बना रही है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगोशन):

(क) हाजीपुर से सागाँली तक नई रेलवे लाइन बनाने के लिये जनता की ओर से अभी कुछ दिन पहले एक आवेदन-पत्र मिला है। लेकिन बिहार सरकार ने इस लाइन को दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में बनाने की सिफारिश नहीं की है।

(ख) नहीं।

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN PUNJAB

440. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges now functioning in Punjab; and

(b) the number of such exchanges to be established during the First Five Year Plan in that State?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 47.

(b) So far opened .. 17.

Expected to be opened .. 8.

SUB-POST OFFICES IN PUNJAB

441. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sub-post offices housed in rented houses in the State of Punjab, district-wise;

(b) whether Government propose constructing departmental buildings for those offices;

(c) if so, the time by which the construction is likely to be taken up; and

(d) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The number of sub-post offices housed in rented buildings in the State of Punjab, district-wise is as follows:

Name of District	Number of sub-post offices in rented Bldg.
Ambala	47
Gurgaon	20
Rohtak	21
Hoshiarpur	30
Amritsar	43
Karnal	16
Gurdaspur	21
Simla	11
Jullundur	42
Kangra (Dharamshala)	30
Hissar	19
Ferozepore	25
Ludhiana	22
TOTAL	347

(b) Yes. Departmental buildings would be constructed for these offices according to a phased programme depending on the status of each office, the extent of shortage of accommodation and availability of funds.

(c) A number of buildings are constructed every year according to urgency of demand and availability of funds. The urgency is determined on an All India basis.

(d) Does not arise.

DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE

442. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the total extra mileage covered by the fleet of the Delhi Transport Service buses as a result of the increased frequency of buses on and from the 1st December, 1954;

(b) the number of buses added to the fleet since the 1st December, 1954; and

(c) how many buses have been put off the road since then?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The frequency of services was increased from 8th December, 1954, the date on which the winter time-table was brought into force. This resulted in an increase of the scheduled daily mileage by about 1400.

(b) Nil.

(c) Nil.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT

443. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecutions launched under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in Punjab during the year 1954;

(b) the number of cases which resulted in convictions; and

(c) the number of cases in which there was no conviction?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) Nil, insofar as the Central Government are concerned.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

POST-OFFICE BUILDINGS IN PUNJAB

444. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided in the year 1954-55 for the construction of Post Office buildings in Punjab;

(b) the amount allotted district-wise; and

(c) the names of the post offices for which such grants have been sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 60].

MALARIA CONTROL IN PUNJAB

445. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the programme of Malaria Control units in Punjab?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Seven Malaria Control Units are at present functioning in the Punjab State. The disposition of these seven Units, total population to be protected and areas to be covered are given below:

Units	Area to be covered	Population to be protected	Total population
(Sq. Miles)			
I. Gurgaon Unit			
Gurgaon District	1776.3	7,16,089	10,00,000
Rohtak District	590.0	2,83,911	
II. Karnal Unit			
Rohtak District	826.6	3,77,916	10,00,000
Karnal District	1726.0	6,22,084	

Units	Area to be covered	Population to be protected	Total population
3. <i>Ambala Unit</i>			
Karnal District	542.0	1,88,030	} 10,00,000
Ambala District	960.0	4,24,481	
Hoshiarpur District	785.0	3,87,489	
4. <i>Jullundur Unit</i>			
Ludhiana District	688.3	3,85,690	} 10,00,000
Jullundur District	380.1	3,01,002	
Hoshiarpur District	558.0	2,71,361	
Amritsar District	60.9	41,947	
5. <i>Kangra District</i>			
Kangra District	3020	5,64,060	} 10,00,000
Gurdaspur District (Pathankot and Gurdaspur Tehsils).	712	4,35,940	
6. <i>Gurdaspur Unit</i>			
Gurdaspur District	560.0	3,24,060	} 10,01,118
Amritsar District	971.0	6,77,058	
7. <i>Ferozepore Unit</i>			
Amritsar District	28.0	13,037	} 10,00,000
Ferozepur District	2580.06	7,31,963	
Hissar District	1305.06	2,55,000	
TOTAL	18070.26	70,01,118	

It has been possible to protect nearly 34 lakhs of population against Malaria so far. It is hoped to considerably extend the area for protection against malaria during the year 1955.

QUARTERS FOR P. & T. STAFF

446. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) The amount sanctioned for the construction of residential quarters for the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in the suburban areas of Punjab during the years 1952, 1953 and 1954; and

(b) the sums actually spent at the various places in the State in these years?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information in respect of all projects for construction of quarters in the Punjab is placed on the Table of the

Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 61].

LOANS FOR FERTILIZERS

447. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Pay-after harvest' loans for fertilizers have been given to the sugarcane growers in the State of Punjab during the year 1954; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) 1,384 tons of ammonium sulphate and 13 tons of superphosphate valued at about Rs. 4.4 lakhs were issued by the Punjab Government in 1954 to sugarcane growers in the State on loans repayable after the harvest. Short-term loans aggregating Rs. 65.66 lakhs were granted by the Central Government to the Punjab Government in 1954 for distribution of ammonium sulphate and

superphosphate for all crops in the State.

COASTAL TRANSPORT TRADE

448. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government propose to bring in a legislation to regularise the coastal transport trade for steamers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The coastal transport trade for steamers is already regulated by the Control of Shipping Act, 1947, the life of which has been extended upto the end of March, 1956. In the meantime, it is proposed to incorporate the provisions contained in this Act in the consolidated I.M.S. Bill, now under preparation.

BEAWAR RAILWAY STATION

449. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the passenger and traffic earnings from Beawar during the years 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954 (up to the 31st December, 1954);

(b) whether it is a fact that (i) no sanitary facilities are available in the Third and Upper Class Waiting Rooms at Beawar Railway Station, (ii) there is no covering for the Beawar Railway Station Platform and (iii) representations from the public are being deferred for a number of years;

(c) If so, when these improvements are likely to be effected; and

(d) the names of stations in the State of Ajmer, which have been included in the Works Programme for 1955-56, for providing cover to the Railway Station platforms, and other amenities for Class III passengers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Passenger and Traffic earnings from

Beawar Railway Station are given below:—

Rs.

1952-53	Passengers	4,34,903
Do.	Other coaching	68,370
Do.	Goods	19,34,162
1953-54	Passengers	4,21,867
Do.	Other coaching	80,778
Do.	Goods	13,15,158
1954-55	Passengers	3,30,843
Upto Dec. 54.		
Do.	Other coaching	57,677
Do.	Goods	11,15,757

(b) (i) Upper and 3rd class waiting rooms at Beawar station have been provided with lavatories, but without modern flushing arrangements.

(ii) The work of covering a substantial portion of the platform at the station is already in progress.

(iii) This information is not readily available.

(c) Improvements to sanitary arrangements at Beawar will have to wait till such time water supply is augmented, proposals in respect of which are under examination.

The platform covering is expected to be completed in two months time.

(d) No stations in the State of Ajmer have been included in the Works Programme for 1955-56 for providing cover over the station platforms. Other passenger amenity works have been programmed for 1955-56 at the following stations:—

(i) *Ajmer*.—Improvements to overhead watering arrangements and providing extra bathrooms.

(ii) *Mangliawas*.—

(a) Water hut.

(b) Improvements to latrines.

(c) Providing 13 benches.

(d) Lights on platforms and in waiting hall.

(iii) *Madar*.—

(a) Booking Office.

(b) Six benches.

(c) 2 water fountains.

COMMUNAL RESERVATIONS

450. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Communal reservations in respect of recruitment to the Central Services in accordance with resolution issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs under No. 16/10/47-Est(R), dated the 21st August, 1947 were made applicable to the Labour Bureau Simla under the Ministry of Labour;

(b) if so, the number of class I posts in the Labour Bureau which were created and the number which were reserved for the Scheduled Castes;

(c) in case there was any class I post reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes, whether the same was filled up by Scheduled Castes; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) and (b). Yes. Out of the four Class I posts sanctioned for the Labour Bureau on its creation in October, 1946, two were treated as isolated posts, one filled on a tenure basis in October, 1946, and the other through the Union Public Service Commission in April, 1947. The remaining two posts were downgraded in April, 1947, as Class II posts. No Class I post in the Labour Bureau was, therefore, reserved for Scheduled Caste candidate.

Under the existing orders the posts of Director and the Statistician which are the only two Class I posts in the Bureau are grouped with other Class I posts in the Ministry for purposes of communal representation.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

MINOR PORTS

451. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fully developed and under-developed minor Ports in India; and

(b) the names of the States where they are situated?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) There are about 154 minor ports along the coast of India in various stages of development which it would be difficult to classify as under-developed or fully developed.

(b) The distribution of the minor ports among the different States is as follows:—

Name of State	No. of minor ports
Kutch .	6
Saurashtra .	29
Bombay .	80 (approximate)
Travancore-Cochin .	6
Madras .	25
Andhra .	5
Orissa .	3
TOTAL	154

RAILWAY TRACK

452. Shri Brohmo-Choudhury: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the high flood level of Aie River (Assam) during 1952 and 1954;

(b) the protective measures taken, if any, by the Railway Authority after the floods in 1952;

(c) the cost of temporary restoration after the 1954 floods and the estimated cost of permanent restoration thereof;

(d) the steps taken to complete the permanent restoration before the next Monsoon and the progress that has been made in this regard; and

(e) the measures, if any, to be adopted by the Railway to keep the through communication open throughout the year, if permanent restoration works are not completed before the Monsoon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The highest flood level of Aie River during 1952 and 1954 was 185.5 and 186.5, respectively;

(b) The breaches in the bank of railway line were closed and the upstream flank bund of the river, which was over-topped was raised and strengthened to prevent similar occurrences.

(c) The cost of temporary restoration is Rs. 6 lakhs and the estimated cost of permanent restoration is Rs. 11 lakhs.

(d) The work is in full swing and arrangements have been made to complete the work before the monsoon. The progress up-to-date is 10 per cent.

(e) Does not arise.

INDIAN SHIPPING

453. Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the total tonnage of Indian shipping engaged in coastal shipping (company-wise);

(b) the total increase in this tonnage during the last three years;

(c) whether it is considered sufficient to cope with the needs of the coastal trade and if not, the extent of increase needed; and

(d) what steps are being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A statement giving the required information is appended. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 62].

(b) 54,418 gross registered tons.

(c) and (d). As will be seen from the statement appended, the tonnage at present employed in the coastal trade is 2,67,662 GRT. It is considered that a tonnage of about three lakhs GRT which is envisaged under

the Five Year Plan will be sufficient to cater to the current normal requirements of the coastal trade. Loans are being granted to the Indian Shipping Companies for acquisition of tonnage to reach the Plan target.

PAY OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

454. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the period of training, duties performed and responsibilities borne by Assistant Station Masters and Station Masters are greater than those of Guards; and

(b) if so, whether the scales of pay of both these categories are commensurate with the duties they perform?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) As the spheres of work of the two categories are independent, no definite comparison between their duties etc. is possible.

(b) Yes.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

455. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Service records of the ex-Western Railway Wireless Operating Staff now working on the Northern Railway are still incomplete in several respects; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to complete the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Service records pertaining to these Wireless Operating Staff did not contain complete information and the matter is under correspondence between the Northern and Western Railways. These will be completed as soon as necessary data is available.

Ghee PRODUCTION

456. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of ghee produced in the country during 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55;

(b) whether Government give any marketing facility to the producers of ghee; and

(c) whether Government propose to launch any campaign to increase the production of ghee in the country?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The estimated production of Ghee in India based on the livestock census, 1951, was 104.48 lakh maunds. Year-wise figures are not available.

(b) This commodity is agmarked under the Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Act. The standard prescribed for purity and quality helps in the marketing of ghee.

(c) No! Various schemes for the improvement and development of the livestock undertaken in the country are likely to increase the milk production and thereby result in the increased production of ghee in the country.

DESTRUCTION OF CROPS BY ELEPHANTS

457. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether extensive damage to crops of peasants of Jarni-Vochai (Tripura) by the elephants of Maharani, has been reported to the District Magistrate this year;

(b) whether compensation for the crop has been demanded by the peasants; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

रंलवे कर्मचारी

४५८. श्री एम० एन० सिंह : क्या रंलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रंलवे बोर्ड में तीसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के लिये प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा में १९४८ से १९५४ तक कितनी बार अन्य मंत्रालयों के कर्मचारी भाग लेने के लिये आमंत्रित किये गये थे और उन्होंने कितनी बार वास्तव में भाग लिया ,

(ख) उक्त प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा में ऐसे कितने व्यक्तियों ने भाग लिया और कितने सफल हुए , और

(ग) क्या अन्य मंत्रालयों की प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में भाग लेने के लिये रंलवे बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों को भी आमंत्रित किया जाता है ?

रंलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री जलमोहन): (क) तथा (ख). रंलवे बोर्ड में तीसरी दर्जे के कर्मचारियों को तरक्की देने के लिये कोई परीक्षा नहीं ली गई। लेकिन क्लर्क से असिस्टेंट बनाने के लिये क्लर्कों की योग्यता आंकने के विचार से दिसम्बर, १९५२ और सितम्बर, १९५४ में दोबार टैस्ट लिये गए। पहले टैस्ट में उत्तर रंलवे के एक कर्मचारी को बैठने की आज्ञा दी गई बां डाइरेक्टर जनरल, सिविल एविएशन के दफ्तर में इंफुटेशन पर काम कर रहा है, दूसरे टैस्ट में उसी रंलवे के एक दूसरे कर्मचारी को बैठने की अनुमति दी गई थी वह पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में इंफुटेशन पर काम कर रहा है।

(ग) ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ है।

CATERING ON RAILWAYS

459. Shri B. N. Kureel: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government have

decided to extend the *Annapoorna* catering service to all the main Railway Stations and in dining cars?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): No, Sir.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION FOR INDO-NORWEGIAN FOUNDATION

460. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Norwegian Foundation Headquarters at Neendakara, Travancore Cochin State applied for telephone connections; and

(b) whether any special conditions were imposed for granting phone connections to them?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. They applied for a private branch exchange with six external, two internal extensions and two junction lines to the main Exchange at Quilon.

(b) No. The Department has, on the other hand, relaxed the manner of operation of the rent and guarantee and made it applicable on the same basis as for Government Departments.

Short Notice Question and Answer

उत्तर प्रदेश में कसलों को हानि

अ० सू० प्र० संख्या ५. श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री :
दया खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में मार्च, १९५५ के प्रथम सप्ताह में ओले ढ़ड़े थे ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से जिला में नदी की फसल को गहरी क्षति पहुँची थी ,

(ग) किन्तु किन जिलों में इसका अत्यधिक प्रभाव पड़ा ;

(घ) कुल कितनी क्षति हुई ;

(ङ) क्या क्षति-ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों को कोई सहायता दी गई ;

(च) यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार की सहायता दी गई ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० वंशमुख) :

(क) में (ख). सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है। वित्तिय परिशिष्ट ७, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५३।

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)



(Vol. II contains Nos. 16—30)

Gazettes & Debates Section
Parliament Library Building
New Delhi 110 023
Acq. No. 25392
Date 09.12.2014

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

(Volume II, Nos. 16 to 30—From 14th to 31st March 1955.)

Columns

No. 16.—MONDAY, 14TH MARCH, 1955—

Death of King Tribhuvan 1941—43

Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill

Motion to refer to Joint Committee—

Not concluded 1943—2068

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru 1943—57

Shri N. C. Chatterjee 1960—75

Shri H. N. Mukerjee 1975—87

Shri Asoka Mehta 1987—98

Shri Pataskar 1998—2019

Shri Frank Anthony 2020—32

Dr. Krishnaswami 2033—44

Shri C. C. Shah 2044—58

Shri V.G. Deshpande 2058—68

No. 17.—TUESDAY, 15TH MARCH, 1955—

Messages from the Rajya Sabha 2069—70

Paper laid on the Table—

Audit Report (Posts and Telegraphs) 1955, Part I— 2070

Committee on Absence of Members from Sitzings of the House—Eighth

Report—Report Presented 2071

Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill—

Referred to Joint Committee 2071—2198

Shri V. G. Deshpande 2071—75

Shri Gadgil 2075—84

Shri Tulsidas 2085—95

Shri U.M. Trivedi 2095—2102

Shri Venkataraman 2102—13

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava 2113—26

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy 2126—30

Shri Punnoose 2130—35

Shri B. S. Murthy 2136—39

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj 2139—46

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari 2146—64

Shri Barman 2164—67

Shri S. N. Das 2167—72

Shri Raghavachari 2172—77

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru 2177—93

Essential Commodities Bill—Report of

Select Committee—Presented 2198

No. 18.—WEDNESDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1955—

Motion for Adjournment—

Stoppage of work at Calcutta Port 2199—2200

Papers laid on the Table—

Bulletin <i>re.</i> Silk Industry in Japan	2200
Notification under Central Excises and Salt Act	2200
Messages from the Rajya Sabha	2201

Hindu Minority and Guardianship Bill—

Report of Joint Committee—Laid on the Table	2201
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Twenty-third Report—Presented	2201
Statement <i>re.</i> Removal of restriction on movement of wheat	2202—03
General Budget for 1955-56:—	
General Discussion—Not concluded	2203—2320

No. 19.—THURSDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1955—

Messages from Rajya Sabha	2321—22
Leave of Absence	2322
General Budget for 1955-56—	
General Discussion —Not concluded	2322—2440

No. 20.—FRIDAY, 18TH MARCH, 1955.—

Calling attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Strike in Pondicherry	2441—45
General Budget for 1955-56—	
General Discussion—Not concluded	2445—2501

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Twenty-third Report—Adopted	2501
---------------------------------------	------

Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill (*Insertion of new section 15A*)—

Motion to consider—Negatived	2501—38
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao	2502—05
Shri D. C. Sharma	2505—12
Shri Keshavaiengar	2512—15
Shri Sadhan Gupta	2515—21
Shri Raja Ram Shastri	2521—29
Dr. Satyawati	2530—32
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty	2532—34
Shri Khandubhai Desai	2534—38

Prevention of Corruption (*Amendment*) Bill (*Amendment of section 5*)—

Motion to circulate—Not concluded	2539—58
Shri U. C. Patnaik	2539—48
Shri Bogawat	2549—51
Shri Sivamurthi Swami	2552—53
Shri Bagwat Jha Azad	2553—56

No. 21.—SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH, 1955—

Calling attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Strike in Calcutta Port	2559—60

Paper laid on the Table—

Minerals Conservation and Development Rules, 1955	2561
---	------

General Budget for 1955-56—	
General Discussion—Not concluded	2561—2709
Message from the Rajya Sabha	2709—10
No. 22.—MONDAY, 21ST MARCH, 1955.—	
President's Assent to Bills	2711
General Budget for 1955-56—	
General Discussion—Concluded	2711—61
Essential Commodities Bill, as reported by Select Committee—	
Motion to consider—Adopted	2761—2818
Shri T. T. Krishnamachari	2761—67
Shri Amjad Ali	2767—68
Shri U.M. Trivedi	2768—76
Shri Venkataraman	2776—83
Kumari Annie Mascarene	2783—87
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava	2787—2802
Shri Tushar Chatterjea	2802—05
Dr. Suresh Chandra	2806—10
Shri Raghavachari	2810—13
Shri Nand Lal Sharma	2813—15
Shri Kanungo	2815—18
Clauses 2 to 7A	2818—37
Clause 8	2837—38
No. 23.—TUESDAY, 22ND MARCH, 1955.—	
Message from Rajya Sabha	2839—40
Statement <i>re</i> . Accident to Frontier Mail	2840—41
Essential Commodities Bill—Passed, as amended	2841—56
Clauses 1 and 8 to 15	2841—56
Motion to pass	2856
Shri T. T. Krishnamachari	2856
Demands for Grants for 1955-56—	
Demand No. 99.—Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	2856—2917
Demand No. 100.—Supplies	2856—2917
Demand No. 101.—Other Civil Works	2856—2917
Demand No. 102.—Stationery and Printing	2856—2917
Demand No. 103.—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	2856—2917
Demand No. 136.—New Delhi Capital Outlay	2856—2917
Demand No. 137.—Capital Outlay on Buildings	2856—2917
Demand No. 138.—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	2856—2917
Demand No. 69.—Ministry of Labour	2918—72
Demand No. 70.—Chief Inspector of Mines	2918—72
Demand No. 71.—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour	2918—72
Demand No. 72.—Employment Exchanges and Resettlement	2918—72
Demand No. 73.—Civil Defence	2918—72
Demand No. 139.—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour	2918—72
Accidents in Coal Mines	2972—86

No. 24.—WEDNESDAY, 23RD MARCH, 1955.—
Paper laid on the Table—

Report of Indian Government Delegation to 37th Session of Inter-national Labour Conference	2987
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Twenty-fourth Report—Presented	2987
Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	2987-88
Business of the House	2988-90
Demands for Grants for 1955-56—	2990-3152
Demand No. 69—Ministry of Labour	2990-3040
Demand No. 70—Chief Inspector of Mines	2990-3040
Demand No. 71—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour	2990-3040
Demand No. 72—Employment Exchanges and Resettlement	2990-3040
Demand No. 73—Civil Defence	2990-3040
Demand No. 129—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour	2990-3040
Demand No. 90—Ministry of Rehabilitation	3040-3152
Demand No. 91—Expenditure on Displaced persons	3040-3152
Demand No. 92—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation	3040-3152
Demand No. 132.—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation	3040-3152

No. 25.—THURSDAY, 24TH MARCH, 1955.—

Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 233	3153
Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Bill—Introduced	3153-54
Demands for Grants for 1955-56—	3154-3306
Demand No. 90—Ministry of Rehabilitation	3173
Demand No. 91—Expenditure on Displaced Persons	3174
Demand No. 92—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation	3174
Demand No. 132—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation	3174
Demand No. 41—Ministry of Food and Agriculture	3174-3306
Demand No. 42—Forest	3174-3306
Demand No. 43—Agriculture	3174-3306
Demand No. 44—Civil Veterinary Services	3174-3306
Demand No. 45—Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	3174-3306
Demand No. 121—Capital Outlay on Forests	3174-3306
Demand No. 122—Purchases of Foodgrains	3174-3306
Demand No. 123—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	3174-3306

No. 26.—FRIDAY, 25TH MARCH, 1955.—

Demands for Grants for 1955-56—	3307-67, 3383, 3347-52
Demand No. 41—Ministry of Food and Agriculture	3307-23
Demand No. 42—Forest	3307-23
Demand No. 43—Agriculture	3307-23
Demand No. 44.—Civil Veterinary Services	3307-23
Demand No. 45—Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	3307-23
Demand No. 121.—Capital Outlay on Forests	3307-23

Demand No. 122—Purchases of Food grains	3307—23
Demand No. 123—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	3307—23
Demand No. 11—Ministry of Defence	3323—67, 3347—52
Demand No. 12—Defence Services, Effective—Army	3323—67
Demand No. 13—Defence Services, Effective—Navy	3323—67
Demand No. 14—Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	3323—67
Demand No. 15—Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges	3323—67, 3347—52
Demand No. 111—Defence Capital Outlay	3327—67
Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill—	
Passed	3367—83, 3383—88
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Twenty-fourth Report—Adopted	3388—89
Resolution <i>re</i> Collective Bargaining by Workers—Barred	3389—93
Resolution <i>re</i> imbalance in Price Structure—Barred	3393—3401
Resolution <i>re</i> River Valley Schemes—Withdrawn	3401—46
No. 27—MONDAY, 28TH MARCH 1955—	
Paper Laid on the Table—	
Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for 1952-53	3453
President's Assent to Bills	3453
Message from Rajya Sabha	3453—55
Demands for Grants for 1955-56—	3455—3592
Demand No. 11—Ministry of Defence	3455—3592
Demand No. 12—Defence Services, Effective—Army	3455—3592
Demand No. 13—Defence Services, Effective—Navy	3455—3592
Demand No. 14—Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	3455—3592
Demand No. 15—Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges	3455—3592
Demand No. 111—Defence Capital Outlay	3455—3592
Index	3455—3592
No. 28—TUESDAY, 29TH MARCH, 1955—	
Papers laid on the Table—	
Statements showing action taken by Government on assurances etc.	3593—94
President's proclamation <i>re</i> Andhra	3594
Message from the Rajya Sabha	3594
Finance Bill—Petition presented	3595
Demands for Grants for 1955-56—	3595—3742
Demand No. 11—Ministry of Defence	3597—3618
Demand No. 12—Defence Services, Effective—Army	3597—3618
Demand No. 13—Defence Services, Effective—Navy	3597—3618
Demand No. 14—Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	3597—3618
Demand No. 15—Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges	3597—3618
Demand No. 111—Defence Capital Outlay	3597—3618
Demand No. 5—Ministry of Communications	3619—3742
Demand No. 6—Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (Including Working Expenses)	3619—3742

Columns

Demand No. 7—Meteorology	3619—3742
Demand No. 8—Overseas Communications Service	3619—3742
Demand No. 9—Aviation	3619—3742
Demand No. 10—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Communications	3619—3742
Demand No. 108—Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	3619—3742
Demand No. 109—Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	3619—3742
Demand No. 110—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Communications	3619—3742

No. 29—WEDNESDAY, 30TH MARCH, 1955—

Message from Rajya Sabha	3743
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— Twenty-fifth Report—Presented	3743
Demands for Grants for 1955-56—	3743—3882
Demand No. 5—Ministry of Communications	3743—63
Demand No. 6—Indian Ports and Telegraphs Department (Including Expenses Working	3743—63
Demand No. 7—Meteorology	3743—63
Demand No. 8—Overseas Communications Service	3743—63
Demand No. 9—Aviation	3743—63
Demand No. 10—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Communications	3743—63
Demand No. 108—Capital Outlay on Indian Ports and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)—	3743—63
Demand No. 109—Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	3743—63
Demand No. 110—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Communications	3743—63
Demand No. 46—Ministry of Health	3763—3811
Demand No. 47—Medical Services	3763—3811
Demand No. 48—Public Health	3763—3811
Demand No. 49—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health	3763—3811
Demand No. 124—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health	3763—3811
Demand No. 76—Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	3811—82
Demand No. 17—Survey of India	3811—82
Demand No. 78—Botanical Survey	3811—82
Demand No. 79—Zoological Survey	3811—82
Demand No. 80—Geological Survey	3811—82
Demand No. 81—Mines	3811—82
Demand No. 82—Scientific Research	3811—82
Demand No. 83—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	3811—82
Demand No. 130—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	3811—82

No. 30.—THURSDAY, 31ST MARCH 1955—

Papers laid on the Table—	
Notifications under the Sea Customs Act	3883

Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

3307

3308

LOK SABHA
Friday, 25th March, 1955.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I.)

12-30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Demands in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and I shall call upon the hon. Minister to reply. I think he will take about half an hour or so.

After that the House will take up the Demands in respect of the Ministry of Defence and thereafter the Bill to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, which is more or less a formal business.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I suggest that the Bill may be taken up at 2-30 when the non-official business starts, because it is more or less non-official as it concerns all the Members.

Mr. Speaker: It is an official Bill, no doubt—though it may benefit the non-official Members of Parliament. Anyhow, I shall take it up at 2-30. That does not matter.

***DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR**
1955-56

DEMANDS re MINISTRY OF FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A large num-

ber of hon. Members of this House, who took part yesterday in the debate on the Demands of this ministry paid, and rightly paid, a warm tribute to the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. As his successor in office there would be few persons who are in a better position to appreciate the magnitude of his work than myself. It was on account of his bold and imaginative policy that there is stability on the food front today. I join in the chorus of tribute paid by the Members of this House to Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.

I am grateful to the Members of this House for their friendly approach and the cordial manner in which they have dealt with these Demands. Many of the proposals made have been constructive. My colleague Dr. P. S. Deshmukh has answered most of the points raised. None-the-less I take this opportunity of assuring the hon. Members that the suggestions made by them will be carefully considered by the Ministry and we shall do our utmost to act up to them.

There was one subject, and a very important one, to which reference was made practically by every speaker yesterday, with which I propose to deal. It is the all important question of stabilisation of the prices of agricultural products. It has caused a large amount of anxiety both inside the House and outside and I fully share that anxiety. In fact, it has been my earnest effort to give as much support to the prices as is possible under the circumstances. But I would earnestly request the hon. Members to approach this very important problem in a dispassionate

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri A. P. Jain]

manner. I want to give the magnitude of the fall in prices of foodgrains, with which I propose to deal first.

According to the Wholesale Price Index in cereals the aggregate fall has been 21 per cent. As regards specific foodgrains, during the past year rice has fallen by 18 per cent., wheat by 13 per cent., jowar by 41 per cent., bajra by 21 per cent. If this fall in prices had been correspondingly accompanied.....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): What about gram?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have not included it here, but I will come to gram later on. If this fall in prices had been correspondingly accompanied by a fall in the prices of the manufactured goods which the peasants normally consume, there would not have been much cause for anxiety. But not only the prices of the manufactured goods which the peasant consumes have not gone down, but in some cases they have gone up.

I am grateful to my colleague, the Finance Minister, who ultimately decided to drop the proposal to increase the excise duty on coarse and medium cloth which is generally consumed by the peasant. The fact that the Government as a whole is very anxious about this fall in prices would also be apparent from the concessions which my colleague the Railway Minister has given on the movement of foodgrains and of fertilizers.

Most of the Members when they spoke yesterday on the stabilisation of prices more or less thought that the Government should enter the market and make purchases on a large scale. An hon. Member of this House, Sardar Lal Singh, referred to what has been done in the United States and he suggested that we should follow the policy of stabilisation more or less on the lines of what has been done in the United States.

[**PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA** in the Chair.]

I submit that the conditions of India are very different from those of the United States. What is good for them is not necessarily good or possible for us. We have to find our own remedies.

I may refer to a few features which distinguish our conditions from those of the United States. The total national income of the United States is about 357 billion dollars. As against that, the value of farm produce in the United States is 21.3 billion dollars. That is, of the total national income the income from the agricultural sector constitutes only 6 per cent. Their total annual budget is 71.6 billion dollars. Thus the total farm produce is only 30 per cent. of their budget. Taking the comparative figures in India, our annual national income is a little less than Rs. 10,000 crores out of which nearly Rs. 5,000 crores is the income from farm produce. In other words the income from the agricultural sector constitutes about 50 per cent. of the total national income and it is 1,100 per cent. of our annual budget. It is apparent from these figures that any scheme of price stabilisation on the lines of the United States will have to be primarily financed or at least substantially financed by the agricultural sector and that would be no remedy. In connection with a recent deal which we were negotiating with the U. S. A. about the import of certain farm produce, we found that its value in the registers of the C.C.C. was 40 million dollars but the market value had fallen to 24 million dollars. That is, there had been a loss of no less than 16 million dollars which was the difference between the book-value and the market value. Assuming that this is any indication, are we in a position to bear these losses? That is one aspect of it.

The second thing which distinguishes our agricultural economy from that of the United States is that the agricultural economy of the United

States is one essentially of surpluses. In our case, at best, it is an economy of matching. May be that we have some excess of production in one or another kind of foodgrains and deficit in some others. But, taking the picture as a whole, we have by no means a surplus economy and that too on the basis of a low consumption of about 1,600 to 1,700 calories per capita in India. The minimum calories needed to keep a man in full health are 2,800 calories. Therefore, our diet is deficient in essential elements. An important thing before the country is to make up this deficiency in the food. Therefore, for a long time to come, we have scope not only for greater consumption but for consumption of a better quality food. What really is lacking today is the purchasing power of the people. The people have not got the wherewithal to pay for sufficient and good food. Hon. Members would be aware that the Finance Minister has provided for a deficit budget of more than Rs. 300 crores during the next year. During the Second Five Year Plan, our expenditure on development schemes is going to be, I believe, of the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores per year. The deficit financing which we may have to undertake in the future as also the money which we shall have to spend on the development programmes, I hope, will give the requisite purchasing power to the people and that appears to me to be the only solution of some of the ills which are a feature of our agricultural sector.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): What about the purchasing power of the peasant?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am coming to that.

In order to find a correct remedy we must analyse the causes of steep fall in the prices of agricultural products. When we shifted over from a controlled economy to a free economy, it was anticipated that there will be a certain amount of decline in the prices of agricultural produce and

that should be welcome. But, the unfortunate feature has been that the decline has been uneven and more steep than what it should have been. It is a well known fact that when the prices have a tendency to fall, people have no more incentive to build up reserves. Even the accumulated reserves come into the market. With the falling of prices, quite big reserves which had been built up by peasants and middlemen for sale in the open market and black market during the control days have come into the market and this has unhinged the market conditions. During the last 10 or 12 years of control, the market has been upset. Articles which we used to export before the controls have ceased to be exported during this time. The case of pulses is relevant here. We were exporting a substantial quantity of pulses and gram. But, during the 10 years of control, there were no such exports and we have been completely cut off from our foreign markets. Even internally, during the period of control, the market was considerably upset. You have also to bear in mind that the integration of the princely States with what were formerly British provinces has brought in certain new factors. I have tried to make a study of the proverbially low bowels of depression in the States where, with backward economy, they had more or less barter economy. In the olden days nobody cared about the low prices then. There was also very little of surplus. In this democratic regime we have become conscious and these areas have attracted our attention. These are some of the things which we have to bear in mind in order to find a solution.

The House should be aware that in the month of December, Government announced a policy of making selective purchases of certain coarse foodgrains. The basis of that policy was to help the peasant. It was not our intention to ensure the losses of the trade. Therefore, we decided that wherever the prices of the coarse

[Shri A. P. Jain]

grains went down unduly low, Government would start purchasing direct from the peasant. The prices announced were: Jawar Rs. 5-8-0. Maize Rs. 5-8-0, and Bajra Rs. 6-0-0. Accordingly we issued instructions to the State Governments specifying certain markets where they could make purchases if the prices went below those figures. We further requested the State Governments to send us information about any other markets where the prices had gone below those figures, so that we might authorise them to make purchases.

Shri S. S. More: Did you take into consideration the cost of production when you fixed these prices?

Shri A. P. Jain: Well, we took everything into consideration—our capacity, the normal relationship between the price of wheat and coarse grains, and what would be the basic cost of production. All these we took into consideration. We also authorised the State Governments to send us a list of those *mandis* where they thought that there was a case for purchases. Accordingly we have authorised them and some purchases have been made, but I must confess that when we took the decision, much of the coarse grain had already entered the market and the peasant could not fully benefit from our decision. Recently, hon. Members will remember, I made an announcement in this House that Government have decided to make purchase of wheat in specified *mandis* where the price of wheat shows a tendency to go below Rs. 10 per maund. That announcement has had a healthy effect. The House will also remember that my predecessor, Shri Kidwai, made a similar announcement in the month of June last and it had immediate effect. This year we have been more cautious and we have made this announcement well in advance of the arrival of the crop in the market. I am making arrangements in different markets for the purchases and I do hope that this measure will ensure a minimum price of Rs. 10 to a grower of wheat.

I made mention of certain areas which have always been suffering from the malady of low prices and those areas are mostly situated in what were formerly princely States. We have given a lot of thought to that—the Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry and my Ministry—and we have come to the conclusion that the proper way to deal in those areas would be to induct more of purchasing power. Where we find that there are difficulties of transport, we build roads and help the development of transport. Otherwise also we undertake developmental works which would provide employment to the people and at the same time enable them to spend more on food.

Here, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the conditions prevailing in Madhya Pradesh. In Hoshangabad wheat is selling at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0, in Wun in Yeotmal District, it is selling at Rs. 10-4-0; on the other hand, in Wardha, wheat is selling at Rs. 16-6-0, in Balaghat at Rs. 17-8-0 and in Kondagaon at Rs. 21-0-0. I requested the State Food Minister to come here and discuss with me the question of this disparity. We both came to the conclusion that this is due to the want of transport and proper marketing facilities. That is one way in which we are trying to deal with the problem of certain backward areas.

The House would also be aware that there are seasonal fluctuations. In June last price of wheat went down in certain areas below Rs. 10 and in December the average price was between Rs. 14 and Rs. 15. In fact, it has been an unfortunate feature of the agricultural economy in India that the peasant sells when the rates are the lowest and he buys when the rates are the highest. This has been a long-standing problem, and I am glad to say today that we have after all decided to deal with this problem in an effective manner.

The House would be aware that the Reserve Bank appointed a committee for conducting a survey of rural credit. The report of that committee has been under the consideration of the Reserve Bank of India and of the various Ministries. It is a comprehensive report which deals with co-operative rural credit, co-operative marketing, co-operative processing and co-operative warehousing. The broad features of the report are that the Reserve Bank and the State Governments will be responsible for providing rural credit and a radical change is being made in the provisions of rural credit. Hitherto, rural credit was provided more or less on the security of land, so that the middle and the smaller peasant was kept out of it. Henceforth it is proposed in that report that the rural credit would be provided on the security of the crop. Crop survey would be done and the possible estimates of the yield made. A certain percentage of that estimate would be advanced to the peasant. Thereby, not only the bigger peasant, but the smaller and the middle peasants would also benefit. The marketing of this produce will have to be done through the co-operative credit society and this produce will be stored in the warehouse. It is proposed to set up a chain of warehouses at markets of all-India importance, State importance and smaller markets where the peasant normally sells his foodgrains. It will be open to the peasant to deposit his foodgrain in the warehouse, to get a receipt of the warehouse, and he can raise credit on it so that the main difficulty which arises in the matter of prices today will I hope be very largely obviated by this very sensible scheme which the Rural Credit Survey Committee has proposed.

The House would be aware that the first decision namely to take over the control of the Imperial Bank with a view to convert it into the State Bank of India has already been announced in the House, and details are being worked out. I hope the neces-

sary legislation will be introduced during this session.

The co-operative marketing, processing and warehousing are being examined in my Ministry and we hope to come out with the full and detailed scheme before the House in the near future.

These are some of the things which we have done in order to give support to the food prices and to equalise the inequalities both in point of time and in point of space. I will sum them up again. We have started purchasing at what might be called the floor prices in specified markets direct from the grower. We have decided to develop means of transport in regions where they do not exist, or where they are bad. We have also decided to develop marketing in areas where it does not exist. In order to abviate the inequalities in point of time, we propose to implement the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee with all the speed, and to build a chain of warehouses.

Yet another method by which we have given support, and in which we have succeeded to a certain extent, is to encourage export. I will take the case of ground-nut prices which practically governs the prices of other oilseeds. In 1952-53, the crop failed, and the prices went up. Export of ground-nut was banned in June 1953, and it continued to be banned for almost a year. In 1953-54 the crop was better, and the ban was removed; the prices began to go down, but when exports were allowed, they firmed up a little. With the prospects of a good crop in 1955, the prices again showed a tendency to go down. Now, the corrective action which we took was on the following lines. We allowed an export quota of 1,24,000 tons of ground-nut oil, and 20,000 tons of hand-picked special ground-nuts. We also reduced the export duty from Rs. 350 per ton to Rs. 100 per ton. With regard to the quota, which was formerly being issued only to the established shippers, we gave the same facilities to the crushers also. The

[Shri A. P. Jain]

quota was allowed to be exported from all the ports instead of selected ports. The result of all that has been that the price of ground-nut has firm-ed up from Rs. 30-10-0 in January to Rs. 34-14-0 in February, and to Rs. 33-13-0 in March, i. e., about Rs. 920 per ton in March.

Now, I come to the case of another important commodity, the pulses. During the last ten years there had been no export of pulses. A small export of pulses was allowed towards the end of June 1954. But that was not enough to give support to the prices. After June 1954, we allowed a quota of export of 15,000 tons, and recently we have allowed another quota of 50,000 tons of export. Gram, about which a question was put to me, has now been put on the list of free export. I have known, rather unofficially of course, from certain merchants that they are now negotiating the export of gram to foreign markets. We were in the past exporting a good deal of gram to the foreign markets, and I am hopeful that it will be possible for us to export a good quantity of gram this year.

I said that our foreign marketing has been rather disturbed on account of the policy of control. I have decided to send out a trade mission consisting of some of the leading traders dealing in different commodities to foreign countries, so that they may study the needs of the foreign markets and re-establish their contacts, which were broken during the period of controls.

Even in regard to the internal markets, I propose to appoint a committee which will carefully go into the wide fluctuations or variations which exist in the prices of foodgrains and other agricultural products in different markets, so that we may have an integrated picture as to the causes of these variations, and we may find a suitable remedy to remove them.

So far as the prices of products, which the agriculturist normally consumes, are concerned, we have been giving quite a bit of thought as to how to reduce those prices. I must confess that so far I have not succeeded in finding out a formula whereby we can make the articles of consumption available to the peasant more cheaply except in one case, that is, the case of fertiliser. I hope to pronounce shortly some reduction in the price of fertiliser. I have also requested some of the sister Ministries to lend us support to find out the ways in which we can devise a scheme whereby we could supply at least some of the essential articles of consumption like agricultural implements etc., to the agriculturists at lower prices.

I can assure the House that I am as much perturbed by this precipitate fall in the prices of agricultural produce as any one else.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): May I know whether the hon. Minister is doing something for cotton?

Shri A. P. Jain: For cotton? Yes. There is already a floor price of Rs. 495 per candy, and the export of short staple cotton is being encouraged, and more quota is expected to be released.

I am very anxious about this fall in prices, but I want to find out a practical solution. I would request the hon. Members of the House to give me a practical solution, a solution which may be within our capacity, and a solution which may suit our conditions.

Before I sit down, I would like to say that so far as food is concerned, our prospects are quite cheerful. We had given up the import of the coarse grains some time ago. We have no idea of importing any rice. So far as wheat is concerned, we have to import a certain quantity under commitments already made, and maybe, as a result of an overall settlement with the United States on the aid and assistance programmes we may have

to import some wheat. As regards the internal situation is concerned, I think that we are in a fairly safe position so far as foodgrains are concerned, and if we have to import any wheat, that will be only for building reserves for a possible contingency.

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): What will be the price of the imported wheat?

Shri A. P. Jain: All these matters are under negotiation and I may inform the House that the purchase of wheat forms part of the overall policy of aid and assistance to the Government. The United States is providing aid and assistance to a substantial extent by making available the surplus agricultural produce.

Shri S. S. More: Will not the imported wheat depress further the price of wheat?

Shri A. P. Jain: Certainly not, because if we import any wheat, we will import it for building reserves, not for releasing it in the market. That too would be only under the overall consideration of aid and assistance which is a much larger question and does not relate to this particular Ministry.

As I was saying, part of the aid made available to us is in the form of the surplus farm produce in the United States of America. We take that produce, sell it here and out of the proceeds of that produce, we finance our developmental programme. So when the question of the import of any foreign produce arises it is considered in the larger perspective of certain funds being made available to us for the purpose of development projects. In any case, I think so far as food is concerned, we are in a quite satisfactory condition and I do hope that this phenomenon of erratic change in the food prices is not going to be a permanent feature. With more of money in the hands of the people and the restoration of normalcy, many of these somewhat erratic features will disappear and I

do hope things will progress satisfactorily.

Shri S. S. More: May I ask a question? The Planning Commission have already said that they will devise a machinery for the purpose of stabilising agricultural prices. May I know whether Government have any intention of devising such a machinery which can regulate the prices between the minimum fixed and the maximum?

Shri A. P. Jain: Government have no such proposal under consideration. In fact, after giving further consideration, the Planning Commission have withdrawn that scheme. They thought that it was not practical.

Sardar Lal Singh (Ferozepur-Ludhiana): While it is gratifying that Government propose to supply fertiliser and agricultural implements at subsidised rates, would not the import of wheat suppress the prices of wheat in India and would it not go against the interests of the grower and in fact of the grow-more-food campaign itself?

Shri A. P. Jain: I said only fertiliser—that I want to make clear. About agricultural implements, we are considering the question. So far as any import of wheat is concerned, I said that we would import wheat for which we have already made commitments, which we cannot escape. Secondly, if we have to import any further wheat, it will be only under the overall scheme of assistance and aid and it will not be released in the market so as to affect prices adversely.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): May I know whether Government have any policy to prevent erratic fluctuation of prices?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have explained it at length. I think he was not there.

Shri Gadgil: You have.

Shri Deogam (Chaibassa-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): May I know what steps.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Some time has already been taken up by way of questions. This is not the Question Hour. I allowed only some important questions.

I shall now put to vote all the cut motions.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of the following heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 121, 122 and 123".

The motion was adopted.

[The motion for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below:—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND NO. 41—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 42—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 43—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,49,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 44—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

DEMAND NO. 45—MISCELLANEOUS

DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,25,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 122—PURCHASES OF FOODGRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,13,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Purchases of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND NO. 123—OTHER CAPITAL OUT-LAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,40,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMANDS *re* MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 111 relating to the Ministry of Defence. As the House is aware, eight hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move at the Table within 15 minutes. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the Members including movers of cut motions, and 20 minutes if necessary, for Leaders of Groups.

As the House will observe, some more time has been taken today by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. This time has to be made up. I would therefore request the House kindly to sit after 5 P. M. to make up this amount of time.

DEMAND NO. 11—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,89,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 13—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,66,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 14—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,52,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 15—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,97,79,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges'."

DEMAND NO. 111—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,58,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ghumsur): My cut motions are Nos. 585 to 596. In moving them I beg to emphasise upon the fact that nuclear weapons have made the entire system of orthodox defence entirely obsolete. Offence or defence with "conventional weapons" in terms of the new strategy has to undergo a radical change. This is the basic factor that we have to keep in mind because defence is no longer the concern of the defence forces, however well-equipped and efficient they may be; it is more the concern of the politician at the top who will have to see that war itself is avoided because the best "Defence" in a modern war of the atomic and H-Bomb age is the avoidance of war itself.

Shri Nambliar (Mayuram): But we have got a politician at the top of Defence—Dr. Katju.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Before going into details, I would first congratulate Government upon taking a little more realistic approach than they were doing before in one or two matters. For instance, in the building up of a civilian defence organisation there is the Territorial Army of India, which has started in 1949. Our complaint has always been that the authorised strength is too inadequate for the requirements of a huge country like ours, and even that authorised strength, small as it was, was not being brought up to its full strength. We had only 50 per cent of the authorised strength as the actual strength. We congratulate the Territorial Army Directorate that, after all, they have brought the actual strength to the authorised strength, and today the Territorial Army as sanctioned or authorised till now is almost complete.

But I would repeat that this small size of the Territorial Army, our second line of defence, is too inadequate for the purpose today of a country of the size of India, and for the requirements of modern warfare. Then, the Territorial Army Directorate has also to be congratulated upon expanding the Auxiliary Territorial Army or the Auxiliary Territorial Force into the National Volunteer Force of five lakh trained personnel to be raised and trained within five years. We are grateful to the Prime Minister, who as Chairman of the Territorial Army Advisory Committee has given the lead in this direction; and, we should not omit also the fact that we now have the right man as the T. A. Director. After all, the Ministry seems to have picked up the right man for the right place, an Officer with energy, drive and patriotism, who has been able to build up the Territorial Army, bringing it up to the authorised strength and to conceive of a much bigger force of five lakhs, which, I repeat, is too small for the requirements of the country.

There is, of course, another factor which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government and that is what we have all been urging these three years that, in the organisation of the Defence Services, the civilians and the civilian institutions have to be taken into co-ordination. You have decided to build up a National Volunteer Force but you will not be able to build it up on the right lines, nor provide for continuity during the remaining eleven months in the year unless you associate the semi-military organisations of civilians like the National Rifle Associations, the Scouts Association, the Physical Culture Organisations and various other similar units which we have throughout the country based upon voluntary efforts of a few private individuals and enthusiasts. You will have to take them into confidence and take their co-operation to build up this nation-wide Force. One or two months' training, I submit, are not sufficient; there must be continuity of trainings and organization.

The Territorial Army Directorate, for which there is an allotment of Rs. 35 lakhs under the sub-head, NVF—thanks for it—must be given some larger allotment and through it a centralised organisation for giving training, uniformity and co-ordination may be ensured for all the different organisations. I spoke on the subject in this House when the present Defence Minister was the Home Minister and I suggested the building up of a Civil Defence Organisation throughout the country, if not for fighting purposes, at least for allaying panic in times of trouble, for maintaining peace and order, for controlling the civilian; and I suggested that there should be a sort of Civil Defence Organisation by co-ordinating the non-official activities and subsidising their clubs and associations. I was thinking that the Government would accept it. But, even this time, we find, in the allotment, there is nothing for a real Civil Defence Organisation; there is mention of a Civil Defence expenditure and a small allotment of about a lakh of rupees intended to cover the ravages done by enemy bombing and the like, but there appears to be no intention of building a Civil Defence organization. Therefore, I would suggest, now that the hon. Minister has taken over the Defence portfolio—which, I feel, is a much bigger one, and through which he can render greater service to the country—I hope he will take this better opportunity to build up a civilian organisation by co-ordinating the civilian population through the Territorial Army Directorate. I, a Member of the Opposition, can assert that today the Territorial Army Directorate has got the right personnel which can deliver the goods. Why not you take advantage of it and build up through this organisation a nationwide organisation consisting of members of various private voluntary organisations who have been marking time, carrying on without any help from the Government, in building up the youth, training and disciplining them? The hon. Minister might not have been able to do it as Home Minister under

"Civil Defence"; he can now do it under the expanded co-ordinating Central Territorial Army Directorate.

I would also point out that till now there had been a sort of feeling in our country that the military organisation should not be contaminated by civilians or civilian organisations. I would here inform the hon. Minister, that in other countries, particularly England, you have mostly civilians, —the County Councils—who run the Territorial Army. There they run the training courses and the camps; of course, they are helped by military personnel and with equipment from the War Office. It is they who run it, the civilians representing the various spheres of national life because it is only civilians who can build up civilian organisations. There also the Territorial Army Organisation owes its inception to a non-military man, a civilian, Lord Haldane who came from the Bar and organised the Territorial Army of U.K. The Territorial Army Act was passed under his lead and the County Councils were built up and organised by him. I hope that our Defence Minister, who also happens to be an eminent lawyer, will give the lead that Lord Haldane, gave the United Kingdom. He had, at a later stage in his life, stepped from civilian activities, from the Bar, into the War Secretary's place and organized the civilian forces. I hope our lawyer Defence Minister, who is also from the Bar, will do likewise.

I congratulate the Defence Ministry on another side of its activity. As I stated at the very outset, the concept of warfare has changed, the methods have changed from fighting forces to scientific research atomic energy and hydrogen bombs, guided missiles and nuclear weapons for offence and defence. That change, I emphasise, necessitates the advance of science research and our Defence Ministry must be congratulated on having a small nucleus organisation of 50 scientists to build up the Defence Science Organisation of India. Here again, it is more a question of personality because I would state here and now that it is due to the sacrificing spirit of

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

one scientist that you have present Defence Science Organisation, a professor and eminent scientist from the Delhi University, who when he came over to the Defence service temporarily a couple of years ago, to build up the Defence Science Organisation, offered to serve for the same amount that he was getting in the Delhi University. Even after he left our Organisation for his University research work, he continues as Honorary Adviser without drawing any salary and he is serving the cause of Defence Science without any remuneration. I would like to convey my congratulations to that gentleman as well as to the Defence Ministry for having built up the nucleus of a Defence Science Organisation, however small it may be. There are some details that have to be attended to and therefore I will refer to them briefly.

Firstly, I have to point out that in a huge country like ours where we are spending hundreds of crores for various items and where we are spending hundreds of crores for conventional Defence, where the national requirements as well as defence requirements call for scientific study and scientific research, this small nucleus of 50 persons is not at all enough; we must have a much bigger and expanded organisation. I am told that there is provision for 150 men; we have to ascertain why that provision is not being utilised, why we are not able to have a full complement and are managing with only 50 men. It will be very interesting to learn that for 1954-55, under the head Defence Science Organisation, the grant was Rs. 10½ lakhs but we could spend only Rs. 8.74 lakhs and this year the grant is 11.02 lakhs. This, I respectfully submit, is too small and too inadequate for the requirements of a country like ours at a time like the present one.

The Defence Science Organization has to concern itself with atomic research and in evolving some sort of defence against atomic bombardment. There is another point also: The Defence Science Organisation is no

doubt co-related with the Technical Development Establishment to a small extent. But, I would suggest that there should be a fuller co-ordination between the Technical Development Establishment, which is concerned with the development and inspection on our production side, and this Defence Science Organisation.

I may also point out another factor, namely that in order to enthuse them for the work, the scientists have to be treated on an equal level with the military officers. It is true that the pay of scientists is not much less than the paltry pay of professors, educationists and research workers in Universities and other institutions. But, it is too small when compared with the corresponding officer of the Army. In respect of amenities, an Army Officer, a Lieutenant gets a first class pass whereas a scientist of the Defence Science Organisation serving at the same place gets only a second class pass even though he is a senior doctor, a specialist in some subject unless he gets a pay of over Rs. 800.

Some of these minor things could very easily be attended to; and thus make the scientists work more enthusiastically. I do not for a moment like to lower the importance of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. They have their own place in spite of the atomic weapons; in spite of the advent of nuclear weapons, the conventional army and the old orthodox Navy and Air Force have got their own important place in warfare. I therefore, appeal to the three services to look at it from this point of view: in order to bring themselves up to present day requirements, they have all to give due importance to the scientific branch of the defence organisation, and themselves take to scientific research in their own specialised branches.

Another important matter on which I lay emphasis is that there should be co-ordination of defence with the various other national activities. Your defence organisation has today to co-ordinate itself with the various Ministries for various purposes and I

hope the Minister of Defence or the Minister of Defence Organisation will do something to co-ordinate the activities of the Defence Ministry with the other Ministries and the nation building activities that are going on in the country.

For instance, we have a number of ordnance factories, about twenty of them, in addition to the H.A.L. and the Bharat Electronics: the activities of all these have to be co-ordinated in order to ensure full production. You have to see that the production in the ordnance factories is maximised. We are told that huge production is going on. But let me give an instance which is very much within the knowledge of many of our hon. friends in this House. For instance, the House will remember that last year the hon. Tyagiji promised us here that a number of 22 rifles and ammunition would be given over to police stations in the country. Anybody could go pay three rupees and have training in fire arms. We were told that ammunition would be supplied at one anna per round. That was because at that time the ammunition that we supplied was from the surplus of the stock imported from foreign countries. After paying the profits of the manufacturer and exporter in U.K., 64 per cent of the price as customs and 22 per cent as transit charges, Tyagiji could give us ammunition at Rs. 6¼ per hundred.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Purnea cum Santal Parganas): Did you take him seriously?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: We did take it seriously; he also meant it seriously. I am sure Tyagiji meant it seriously.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): Do you think I am not prepared to take even a rifle seriously?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I would like not to take up any more time on this from the time allotted to me.

Shri Namblar: You must take Tyagiji seriously.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I do not impugn that. I can say that Tyagiji was serious

when he made the offer. As a matter of fact, at that time after paying profits of manufacturers and exporters, the custom duties and the transit charges, the ammunition imported from abroad was actually being sold for Rs. 6¼ per hundred.

We are now getting supplies from our own ordnance factories, and without paying profits to anybody or customs duties, without paying any transit charges, the price has gone up to Rs. 16½. We have been told time and again by the hon. Ministers on the other side that we are producing so much and that our ordnance factories have now been switched over to civilian use. The whole snag is here. Your cost of production is far far higher than in trade. That is because your overheads are very heavy. I will come to the question of overhead charges very soon.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is the price in England?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: The price charged by these countries is less than Rs. 3. Adding the customs duties profits of middlemen, and the transit charges, it comes here at Rs. 6¼ or so. But the price of the ammunition produced by our ordnance factories has gone up to Rs. 16½ on account of the heavy overhead charges. I have written several notes to the hon. Minister on this subject: as to how the working of these 22 ordnance factories could be improved, how their production could be maximised and as to how the work is being sabotaged by the wrong type of men. The hon. Minister has assured me that he will have a personal discussion with me: I hope I will be able to convince him that a lot of things can be done.

I am told that Sardar Baldev Singh's Committee has made some recommendations. That Committee's report has been treated as a confidential document and shelved somewhere. Apart from that there are one or two instances where I can point out why our overhead charges are very heavy and how the cost of production in our ordnance factories becomes prohibitive. An Irrigation Superin-

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

tending Civilian Engineer from the CWINC is at the head of this large organisation. We would like to know his special qualifications for this post. With this Irrigation Engineer at the top and his Deputies and Assistants, British officers who are marking time to go either to U.K. or Pakistan. Some ordnance officers have left our service and taken up posts in Pakistan. And what is happening on our side? The seniormost Indian officer in Ordnance factories, a chief Superintendent, was allowed either to retire or go out of service prematurely. Some people say that he was forced to; some others say he could not get on with the Irrigation Engineer and high-ranking British officers at the top. The only Indian officer, who by sheer merit, had during the British regime gone up to the rank of a Superintendent, had to go from service prematurely while we are giving extension after extension to foreigners some of whom may be thinking of joining other Governments as soon as they leave our service.

Similarly, on the technical side there was a senior officer who was the Director of Technical Development, a Brigadier who had foreign training in ordnance. About a year ago he was given the quarter sheet and sent back. This is how your Ordnance Organisation is working. I will not go into details. I have given a seventy page note to the hon. Minister. I hope I will have an opportunity of a discussion with him. Our strategic plans which may be in the knowledge of British officers are confidential so far as the Parliament and Senior Officers of other Ministries are concerned.

There are an equal number of ordnance depots where huge dumps of ordnance stores are lying—large boxes un-opened. You do not know how much valuable material there is in those ordnance depots, and still you are producing or purchasing things. The question is, when you have got

thousands of boxes un-opened, how do you know what material you don't have before you place indents on factories or other countries for crores and crores of worth of ordnance stores? These ordnance depots are mines of wealth. They consist of things which the Britishers and Americans left: book value some thousands of crores; actual value much more than that. In one ordnance depot itself, the book-value of the materials is about Rs. 619 crores, and the actual value is more than double that. There are also stores manufactured in our factories or purchased from the trade in India and outside. They are all very valuable materials. But unfortunately they are all in huge dumps; no covered space, no hard standing ground, no proper storage or preservation, no proper records and so on. Huge dumps are there; worth hundreds and thousands of crores. Very often many of these items are declared to disposals. What is going to the disposals? Most probably very valuable material, things which you could utilise in the various ordnance factories are going there, because you have no proper identification of stores or planning for indents. Therefore I suggest that in regard to these ordnance factories and depots there must be some unified approach. The production side, storage side, distribution side and indenting side with respect to the Army, Navy and the Air Force, all these must be co-ordinated and it must be ensured that the valuable stores worth hundreds and thousands of crores are utilised in the national interest.

An example of the approach of the Ministry: You had 1,200 civilian officers in ordnance depots during the war. You have reduced the number to 400 now. Out of the four hundred, three hundred have, no security of service in spite of 10 to 15 years' experience. Because there is going to be a permanent cadre of 104 or 106 men. After all, preservation of stores, ordnance etc., this is a thing which is not a military man's job but a civil-

lian's. The same applies to non-gazetted employees in the ordnance services.

Mr. Chairman: He has already taken twenty-five minutes. In the heat of the argument he does not realise what amount of time he has taken.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Because we are dealing with half of our national Budget and it is a very important subject. So I thought I would have a few minutes more.

So I want a sort of co-ordination of all these. I suggest also that before you decide anything to be surplus you must give an opportunity to every Department. You are doing so just before declaring it as surplus and after the stores are wasted for eight years. Whatever materials you have, there is no objection why all the three Services should not know what stock you have. I have myself seen things which probably the Navy and the Air Force do not know, in particular depots. That shows that if they had information they would have required it and the things would have been distributed long ago throughout the country. But there is not that co-ordinated approach. Nor do you permit scientific or engineering departments and others from the very beginning to have a look at the stores. They are all government departments.

I am grateful that this year the activities of the Defence Ministry have not been treated as confidential. Heretofore we used to be given copies of these reports with a big underlining "Secret" or "Confidential". I am at least glad that for the first time the Ministry has thought that their activities need not be confidential. As far as the details of expenditure are concerned I would point out that in U.K. and other countries they are printing three separate reports—Army Expenditure, Navy Expenditure and Air Force Expenditure—where you will find all the items of expenditure. After all there is no reason why everything should be confidential from the other departments. Why

should your defence planning not be co-ordinated with the Planning Department? Why should your planning for teachers and P. T. Instructors not be co-ordinated with the Education Department? Why should not your pursuit of atomic energy and other requirements be co-ordinated with the Natural Resources and Scientific Research Department? Why not our ship building, marine training and harbour defence be correlated with Transport Ministry. Similarly in every department there is scope for co-ordination of Defence with all other departments and co-ordination with the entire national life in each and every sphere of activity.

Then, Sir, there is only one more point before I close...

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry to interfere...

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Only one very important point...

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. When I am speaking the hon. Member should stop and hear me.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I have no objection.

Mr. Chairman: Where is the question of objection? The hon. Member has already taken thirty minutes, and now he wants to touch a new point. He will naturally take another five minutes on it. After all there are many Members anxious to speak. I have to look to every Member's desire to speak, though I appreciate that the hon. Member might be making an important speech.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Then I close with this.

Dr. S. N. Sinha (Saran East): So far as the problems of our defences are concerned, I feel, the hon. Member who has just spoken, got himself completely bogged up in the lake of confusion with all his ammunition, civilian army, pay and allowances and whatever other things he had in his mind.

It was an agreeable surprise this year to go through the brief statement of the activities of the Ministry. The picture which we gain today through

[Dr. S. N. Sinha]

a proper study of these documents is very exhilarating; I can put it this way that our Armed Forces are in their best form, hale and hearty and in good health. I would like to drink for their health here, but Parliament is a very dry place and I am also afraid of friends like Shri Dabhi.

If the Father of the Nation were alive today he would have been himself very glad about the progress which our Armed Forces have made in these couple of years and also given his best blessings. Here is enough material to drive away any gloomy outlook, and if you study it properly you can profit a good deal from it. I will not entangle myself in petty matters of detail and matters of minor and secondary importance which we actually should not deal here.

But matters like the formation of the National Volunteer Force, the opening of the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla, development in defence industries, the proper functioning of our Laboratories, the manner in which the Air Force and the Navy has been developed, indeed all these reports are very encouraging.

- The most remarkable thing is that all these achievements have been made without any increase in the Defence Budget. The other day the Prime Minister told us that a saving has been made of about Rs. 6 crores. It is a very big amount. If you calculate it even on the basis of 4 per cent, you will find that it is a saving on a sum of about Rs. 150 or 160 crores of capital. But by further enquiries I have come to know that this is a saving only in the recurring expenses. There is another saving also, perhaps about Rs. 4 crores, in the initial expenses. This is a very appreciable achievement. Without decreasing the efficiency of the Armed Forces this economy has been made. No doubt the lion's share for the economy, as the Prime Minister put it, goes to Shri Tyagi, the

Minister of Defence Organisation. But here I would like to say.....

Shri Tyagi: It would not be very fair and honest on my part to usurp all credit for these savings effected in Defence during the year. The credit is largely shared by my other colleagues and officers of the Finance and Defence Ministries and those of the three Services in the Armed Forces.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: No interruptions please. I was myself going to say that while giving credit to Shri Tyagi we must not forget the officers who have co-operated and who have worked in a patriotic spirit and done this job; and perhaps they will be promoted. I would put it this way.

If you consider the present Defence expenditure in the background of the vastness of our country, the responsibilities which we put and the assignments which we give to the Armed Forces of our country, the amount is a very meagre one. There are people in our country who say, "What for is it? We do not need any Army, Navy or Air Force, because there is no attack going to be made on us and we are encircled by friendly powers." This argument fails to take into account two basic things. One is that the simple existence of a very good Armed Force stands as a challenge to any aggressor.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): You do not believe in disarmament?

Dr. S. N. Sinha: Let me finish this point, and then I will talk to you. The first thing is that Armed Forces ensure national security. It is the basic A, B, C, of the problem of defence. Then the second point is that the Defence Forces maintain a proper atmosphere and condition in the country which drives away the danger of war. During peace-time also, the armed forces are not idle. They play a great role in the national life of our country. They are constantly under training and perhaps they fare much better so far as the

utility of a citizen is concerned, even as civilians. If you meet the officers of our army, you will find that their behaviour is better because they are much more disciplined than an average civilian of our country of the same standard including the Members of our Parliament. This is because they are in continuous training. There is another thing also; as Shri U. C. Patnaik puts it—this a very pet phrase which he has been using very often—the socio-economic aspect. That was also a part of his appeal today about the civilian organisation's advice in defence matters.

So far as the problems of our present defences are concerned, any side-tracking is dangerous. They must proceed in the same way in which they have been so far. Last year also, the instance of China was given. But, it is quite different there. There are 3 to 5 million soldiers in China. No doubt about it. But, defence does not mean only man-power. Defence means industrial resources of the country and the weapons at their disposal. I doubt very much if China has industrial resources at its command to give modern rifles to 3 to 5 million soldiers. It is quite impossible for her to provide ammunitions and other weapons of modern warfare to such a huge army. Comparison is always not good. But, we can say that our average soldier with his fire-power must be superior to a soldier in any country in Asia including China. This is not my study of the position; this is the study of some neutrals who deal with these points and also study the peace time army, its potentiality and capacity.

Now I would like to take up some modern weapons of warfare because in the consideration of the problems of defence, they play a major role. Of course, we cannot compete with the major military powers in the world today. Perhaps, we need not compete with them at all. Our problems are quite different. So far as the security of our country is concerned, and to

maintain our freedom and neutrality the present set-up of the defences is a good one. No doubt, we have to bring about certain improvements in it. We have not got to indulge in any basic changes.

There is a good deal of talk nowadays about the nuclear weapons, about atomic bombs, nuclear fission and all that. One of the experts—perhaps he was captain Liddel Hart who said recently that all his experience of the last 40 years has become now obsolete. Many great countries are thinking in these terms. They have also come to the conclusion—countries including America and Great Britain—that they cannot do without the conventional weapons and conventional tactics. So far as nuclear weapons are concerned, our country is not so vulnerable comparatively as the countries of Europe, because ours is a huge country and our industries are decentralised. Half a dozen atomic bombs or hydrogen bombs could wipe out Great Britain. For our country they will need hundreds of such bombs which are not available. Technically, it is not possible to bomb us on that scale, and it would be too costly. For the attacking forces, it will not be profitable at all. There is a simple logic that has developed in recent months, about Asiatic countries and Asiatic terrain. That is, if you have not got atomic bombs in your hands, you will not be bombed by our enemy. Because it is only fear which compels one Power to atom-bomb another Power. That fear factor is absent in our case. We are not going to attack anybody.

We have to keep these considerations in view. Our forces will have to depend mostly on conventional weapons. By conventional weapons, I mean in this air age, a fine air force, an efficient navy, naval aviation and a good artillery tank corps. These weapons must be forged. Here we can do something. In the last few years, our industrial resources have increased. With that increase, we can

[Dr. S. N. Sinha]

rely more on our own industries today than we were able to do a few years ago. What we can do is this. Instead of buying planes from other countries or tanks from other countries we can make aero-engines and we can make tank engines in our country. We can design them according to the suitability of our terrain, and according to our present needs. We can do it; we must take up this task. I am not an expert in these matters, as to what type of things should be prepared and what types not.

Only, I shall give an example because I have been studying the development of tanks over the last 25 years. (Some Hon. Members: Oh!) Yes. When Germany was not able to build up tanks, it made experiments in another country. Their officers went there and I was for some time also, at that time, their interpreter. This is a very fascinating subject and if anybody pursued it, it will absorb him completely. From that experience. I can tell you.

I do not know what types we have and what types not. But I may give one example. Take the Centurion tank. One tank costs one million rupees. That is a very heavy vehicle. Perhaps it cannot pass over many of the important bridges we have in our country. We must take up other type which is being developed on the continent of Europe. In India, our mind mostly turns to the British pattern from which we have developed our army but we must try to suit things to the modern conditions. Today, we have also to take into consideration the developments that countries other than Great Britain are making—I mean in the continent of Europe and America and other countries. If you study the modern development in tank strategy, you will find that they are not now going in for the very big, very heavy weapons as previously. For the same amount for one previously, they build up 20 or 30 or 50 other small tanks. That is possible. You may

call this new one—Universal motor type. We can change our vehicles by producing engines of that type. That would be very profitable because our country is very big. We need such tanks and vehicles in very large numbers. If we could make these things in larger numbers, it is profitable instead of buying the Centurions.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: What about the tanks worth Rs. 619 crores in a particular vehicle depot?

Dr. S. N. Sinha: They have become obsolete perhaps. They will have to be thrown into the river.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Not all.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: Do you know the latest theory in tank strategy? If you want to have up-to-date tanks, you will have to throw many old tanks into the river. Modernising is the principal factor in these things.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): Which river, (Interruption).

Mr. Chairman: No cross-questioning please. If the cross-questions go on, this debate will not be allowed to be continued. I would request hon. Members not interrupt the hon. speaker.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: This question of modernisation of our tanks is a very important matter. We must see if we can do this. Of course, it will be much better if our Defence Minister or some of his Advisers in the Defence Organisation study this problem by going to foreign countries where they are available. We will be profiting very much because this is the crucial time when such vehicles and such armaments are in the process of development throughout the world. They would be the decisive factor in the future wars. These nuclear weapons are not going to be decisive. At least in the Asiatic arena, these weapons are going to be decisive. There is no doubt about that.

So far as military training and the personnel are concern-

ed, I have nothing but admiration for our army. I have had occasions to observe them closely and I have been greatly impressed by their fine qualities. They are not inferior to any other country in the world. If you encourage them, in fighting, you will find that they are superior to many others. If you refer to the quality of the men, let it be in the first world war or the second, you will find that they have never been inferior to any in the world. Rather, the world has a very great respect for our soldiers. Our Gurkha soldiers are the best in near fight anywhere in the world. They can challenge and defeat any foreigner.

I was just telling you about the good spirit of the Army which is creating a very healthy atmosphere. It is going to be broadened now. How? We are going to have the National Volunteer Force. There I expect from our Army officers that they will not only impart rigid military training to our people, but also make them very good citizens.

In the short time that is at my disposal, I would say one thing more that in this book in the historical section I find they are compiling as many as 26 volumes about the retreat in Burma and also

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Which page of that gospel?

Dr. S. N. Sinha: This gospel you should read again and again tomorrow morning. The first thing you should do is to digest it. I cannot tell you the page number, but you can find it out very easily (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry to find that when the hon. Member speaks or any other Member speaks, there is such a peal of laughter that it almost becomes contempt of that Member. This is a dignified House, the Indian Parliament. I do not expect Members to adopt such an attitude and allow levity to come into the discussion.

Shri Nambiar rose.

Mr. Chairman: It is not proper to interrupt me when I am sub-

mitting for the consideration of the House that certain amount of self discipline must be observed. It is not fair that when a Member speaks from one side there is a peal of laughter from the other side. It is bound to be repeated by the other side if a Member from this side speaks. I want that our discussion should be rather serious. This is purely a contempt of the Member who is speaking. After all, every Member should consider how he would feel if the same thing happens when he is speaking.

Pandit S. C. Mishra (Monghyr North-East): Laughter is not contempt.

Mr. Chairman: I can understand humour, but when an hon. Member is making a serious point I am pained to find that whatever he says is contemptuously set at naught and there is a peal of laughter almost in decision.

Shri Nambiar: May I make a submission?

Mr. Chairman: I do not want to be interrupted in a matter of this nature. There is no question of argument on a matter like this. I may submit that the House fully appreciates humour also, but at the same time when the Member speaks seriously, making a point, then if there is a peal of laughter, that means almost contempt of that Member, which is not allowed. (*Interruptions*) I will not allow any hon. Member to have an argument on this point.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: I have lost about 3½ minutes by this interruption. I would request you to give me only three more minutes, and I will finish.

My quotation is from page 25. What it mentions is a combined inter-service historical section about India and Pakistan. They are compiling in 26 volumes about the retreat from Burma, administration of medical service, Arakan operations etc. About this I have to say that they are per-

[Dr. S. N. Sinha]

haps, in today's perspective, not so valuable as concentrating upon those things which have developed after our independence, because during the pre-independence days, our policy was dealt with by White Hall through the British officers, and it is only their picture that will emerge from these historical reports.

We have to see what happened in Kashmir. There are many things that we have done, something marvellous which outside countries do not know. Perhaps also hon. Members have never cared for what has been done—to give one example—by Gen. Thimayya on the Zozila front when he took the tanks to such a height where they had never been taken before. In military science and military technique, it has been something of outstanding value, and by that he has contributed something not only to the credit of our Army, but also to the military science itself. We have to see that there are many potential Thimayyas in our country who can do much better than many foreign generals in given circumstances with proper equipment. So, these things should be compiled and I will be looking forward and expecting that this military history is taught properly.

Our Members were laughing today. I know that they were laughing because they have never dealt with such things, they have never been to any camp life, under any military training. That is why they must laugh at anything new which comes to them, because it is not their work. They have never been soldiers.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): No insinuations.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: Of course, I have every right

Dr. Suresh Chandra: No, Sir. On a point of order. The hon. Member has just made a very serious charge against hon. Members of this House, that the Members have never been in any camp and have no experience. I

think it is a very serious insinuation against the Members of this House and he should withdraw.

Mr. Chairman: Is this a point of order?

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member still maintains that it is? He is only calling attention to what another hon. Member has said, and it is not at all objectionable to say that all the Members have not been to camp.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: No, Sir

Mr. Chairman: I have heard him.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: That is the best proof of.....

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order involved.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: It is a point of privilege.

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of privilege.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The point of order is that the hon. Member said that there should be no insinuations, and he said: "I have a right to insinuate". That is the point of order.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: This is the best proof of indiscipline they are exhibiting. They have no right to interrupt me.

My last point is: I certainly find in the present officers and men belonging to our armed forces we have forged a very fine weapon upon which we can rely for the security of our country. The record of our Defence Ministry is a good one and it is proving very advantageous to the country. We have reached a stage when we can say with confidence: "Hail our Indian People's Army. March forward to success. Always forward to glory."

Shri G. H. Deshpande (Nasik Central): I rise to place before the House my views on the working of the Defence department in brief.

I was glad to note the progress that has been made in the National Defence Academy buildings. That was a site presented to the Government of India by the State from which I come, and I was very glad to note that the buildings are almost nearing completion. I request the Government of India in the Defence department that they would stick to their original proposal and they will see that the cadets that are trained there will receive training in all the three important branches of the Department, i.e., Army, Navy and Air Force;

I was also very glad to note the progress that is being made in the National Cadets Corps. The number of the cadets has increased considerably, and they have done civil work also in development branches. Only a few months back a unit of the National Cadet Corps of the Bombay University came over to a place named Ghoti which is an important rural centre. They stayed, camped there for a fortnight and they did valuable social work there. That being an important rural centre, hundreds of people came there from the rural areas and witnessed the social work that was done by these cadets. They were very well impressed and throughout the taluka it has given a great impetus to local schemes of social work and self help. I was very glad to know that.

Then, there is expansion of activities in other spheres also and our military is making all-round improvement.

I want to place before the House one other side of the picture. I come from a constituency wherein there is a big military centre known as Deolali—cantonnement area. In that area we have got our artillery school. For that school 26,000 acres of land have been acquired. The land was requisitioned in the year 1942, or even a year before that. For a year or two they paid rent for the lands that were requisitioned. Then there was a proposal for acquisition. The acquisition proceedings started. The Defence Department ceased paying any rent to these people.

The lands are in possession of the military. For years together we were representing the matter to the Defence department for making payment, and I am sorry to say that even to this day the people have not been paid full compensation. Part of the compensation has been paid to some people, but you can very well imagine the misery of the people whose lands have been taken over by the Defence department for a public purpose. I have no grievance for their lands having been taken. They have been taken for a good public purpose. But the people ought to have been paid long before. Imagine the miserable plight of a man who loses his field, the only means of subsistence, thirteen years before, does not get any rent, does not get any value, goes from door to door to the officials and gets no relief. Is that a condition which we should tolerate?

After three or four years, after the representations that we made, there was some arrangement made for fixing the value or the acquisition price. I am thankful to the Defence Department that though it was late yet they appointed an officer for this purpose and they gave him the necessary staff. He has nearly finished his work. But even now, as I said earlier, in spite of the lapse of thirteen years, the complete value has not been paid. It is no use giving relief in instalments, because one has to solve the question of rehabilitation. Everything on which I depended for my living has been taken over by Government; then Government must pay me full compensation so that I can rehabilitate myself. When they acquire land on such a large scale to the tune of nearly 26,000 acres is it not the duty of the Government of India to see that all these villagers are rehabilitated? It is not only a question of paying compensation only, but it must help them in rehabilitating themselves elsewhere. It is a question of 5,000 families from 17 villages. I have visited all these 17 villages; I have visited most of the families, and I know their woes, their wants and their miseries. Now it is nearly 13

[Shri G. H. Deshpande]

years since their lands were taken. Even Ram had to be in wilderness only for 12 years. I hope the hon. minister of Defence will consider it now, that this period of 13 years is a pretty long period.

I am sorry to state here that only one officer from the Defence Department, attached to the Southern Command in the lands and hiring department, is responsible for the most part of this affair. I do not want to name the officer here, but he delayed these things purposely with some ulterior motives. Then unsocial elements came there from Bombay, they formed themselves into a company, and it is alleged that this military officer has some relations with it and he tried to rob the people in their difficult circumstances. Agents of the company went from door to door and told the people that they would help them in having sufficient compensation and immediate compensation. This was all very strange. When the legislators were there, when the Collector was there, and the Ministers were there, this company came over there, and they used to name from door to door that a particular officer from the military was in league with them, and that he would help them in having sufficient compensation, and early compensation.

I would urge the Defence Department to make an enquiry into the serious allegations that are being made. He has brought the whole department into disrepute in that area, and the Defence Department today, I tell you, is being cursed in these families. We have a very high respect for our Defence Department, and we have a very high respect for the defence officers for the way in which they are behaving now even in this area, but these people are suffering continuously for the last 13 years. When you help them by way of payment in instalments, they are required to spend that money on their daily

needs. Thus the question of their rehabilitation remains once again.

I want to impress upon the hon. Ministers in the Defence Ministry that this is a very serious grievance. 5,000 families are involved in it. It is a question of 17 villages, and it is a question of 26,000 acres of land to be compensated for. As I have said, the officers have now nearly completed their work. The Collector of the district has also looked into it, and my information is that the papers have reached the Ministry here for final sanction. I hope and trust that this unhappy chapter will be at an end very soon, and they will be paid full compensation. I would request the Defence Ministry to go there, to meet these miserable people, and help them in their future rehabilitation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Besirhat) Last year, when we discussed our Defence Budget, we did so under the shadow of the U.S.-Pak. Pact. Even today, things have not become better, in the sense that today Asia has become the centre for further war machinations, as a result of which the Formosan waters have become troubled. We have recently seen at Bangkok the finalisation of the SEADO, where it has been clearly decided that Singapore would become the base for big military concentrations, and in building up these new military concentrations, Australia would help Great Britain, and Mr. Dulles has promised them every support. This is the background in which we have to consider our Defence Budget.

It is true that there is a growing awareness, since the U.S. Pak. Pact as well as events in Kashmir, and the performance of certain American experts, that our country's dependence on U.S.A. has to be looked into much more carefully, and we have to be vigilant. But today as the international situation goes, it is necessary also to realise that our "pattern" of defence, as Shri Jawaharlal Nehru called it,

dependent largely on the British pattern, dependent on our trainees going to the Imperial Staff College and mainly getting our technical help from U.K. must begin to be diversified. It is one thing to say—We were under the British, and therefore willy nilly we had a certain system, and we had certain technological lines along which we had worked. That was quite understandable. But it is quite another to develop a fixed idea that we must continue with that pattern. When once we have entered into our own, and we have taken up certain policies in the international sphere, it is necessary that we should also take into consideration how far not only do we “change it here and there” as Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said last year and stick on to the “basic pattern”, but how far that whole conception has to change, how we shall change it, and at what speed we shall change it. The essential thing is that the entire attitude towards it must change.

I remember in my first speech on the Defence Budget, I had focussed much attention on this point of having foreign advisers and personnel, and warned Government about it. At that time, hon. Members called us hysterical, but the force of events has made Government realise the truth of what we said. And that is why we see today that the number of foreign officers in the Army, the Navy and the Defence industries is being reduced. But even today, we have plenty of them. We point this out because Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's theory that imperialism is slowly fading out is outmoded. With the establishment of the SEADO, it has come much more to the forefront, and the idea of depending upon the British pattern is outmoded.

No one denies the need of having “know-how”. It is essential in a backward economy. But I wish this House and this Ministry to review whether the experts that we are getting are really helping us to rapidly produce our own defence industries, and whether they are enabling our own men to draw up their own blueprints

and specifications, and whether this know how and this training is giving our officers and men an intelligent knowledge as to how to develop step by step our own pattern of defence, keeping in view the fact that we are a country where because of certain historical reasons we are in a particular stage of technological development whereby we have many drawbacks; but even in spite of those drawbacks, what will be the best pattern which we can draw upon?

Last year—I do not know very much about military matters except what appeals to me from the common sense point of view—I had said that we should also try to study why it is that in China, they were able to fight against one of the biggest and most technically advanced countries in the world, viz. the U.S.A. and why it is that North Korea was successful against them in spite of the fact that they were far more backward. In fact if you compare what they had with what the Americans had, they had very few technically advanced weapons. But they had manpower. We have manpower. We need not copy everything they have. I do not know as a matter of fact whether we will be allowed even to know what all they have. In these matters of defence people do not allow other countries to know what they have. Still, why should we not intelligently apply the experience of others to our conditions and develop what should be the pattern in a backward country? That is a thing that we have got to take into consideration. It has often been stated by the Prime Minister it is no use depending on newer and newer weapons; we spend a lot of money on them. If we only bank on getting the first class weapons, we will find in quite a short time that all those weapons are outmoded, and we are not in position to be able to spend more money, and if we do not have the money, then we are left in the soup. So that is the background in which I would like the whole matter to be discussed. These are the two aspects.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

Now, during 1954-55, till 31st January 1955, the following officers and subordinates were sent as trainees to U.K., U.S.A., Australia and Canada. The number of Army officers was 33, Navy officers 22 and Air Force officers 57. The number of Army JCOs was 10, the number of Navy cadets was 9 and Ratings 70; the number of airmen was 24. These people were sent across and we are given these figures, official figures. The total number of Indian Naval officers trained in U.K. since partition has been 161. Even after reduction, we still have 33 British officers in the Navy and they still remain to be replaced by Indian personnel.

Now, besides that, let us see how far these foreign experts have been able to help us. Let us take the case of the HAL. I would like the Ministry to reply to this. The HAL is stated to have 6 foreign nationals on contract. They are production managers, technical experts etc. etc. The bulk of the work that HAL does is overhauling and producing rail coaches and double-decker bus bodies. Of course—Shri Tyagi is now looking at me—there is the HT2; I do not deny it. It is there, it has been much publicised. We have seen it; we have been told that it has won first place in the Ceylon air display. But a peculiar thing came to light in the course of question hour that only the body is made in India, and then in answer to a supplementary, the Deputy Minister made a very, shall I say, funny statement. He said—after all, the body of the aircraft is more important! Then, when it was followed up and the question of the engine came up, he said—well, about building engines, we are thinking about that also now. I feel that the seriousness of the whole problem is minimised when our Ministers themselves give answers to us in this manner. We have been able to evolve a particular machine, we have had the design, we have built the body, but how far have all these long lists of experts that we have got, how far have they got us in building of the whole aircraft?

Shri U. C. Patnalk: They are building rail coaches.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That I have mentioned.

Shri Nambiar: It is an aircraft factory!

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am not saying anything against the rail coaches, because if we stop the production of rail coaches, they will declare surplus personnel, and I do not want that they should be thrown out.

I would like the Ministry to realise that it is important for us to go step by step so that as soon as possible we will be able to produce our own 'planes and our own technicians. I would also like to mention that except rifles, shells and hand-grenades, nothing worth mentioning has been made in India, as far as my information goes. We have a small arms factory in Kanpur. We are supposed to be manufacturing bren gun. Now, in regard to the bren guns, I would like the Ministry to tell us, how much of its essential parts are imported and assembled and how much are really made over here. That is a thing that would be of interest to this House. As a matter of fact, since 1951, has the number increased substantially or has it remained at that rather magical figure of 21 or 22? We were told that almost all the blue-prints come from the U.K.

Now, take the case of ordnance factories. We still have 45 non-Indians. Let us see what they are like. We have, for example, Swiss experts in Khamaria and Ambernath. What are the specific items they have produced? Scathing criticism has been made by certain parliamentary Committees of this House itself, and during question hour also we have understood the way things are functioning there. Is it not a fact that a huge amount has been paid to a Swiss firm despite its failure to fulfil the contract? These foreigners have no interest and that is why we feel that it is necessary and very

desirable to replace them by efficient Indian engineers and scientists.

Last year, Shri Tyagi told us about putting certain orders to the Shipyard at Visakhapatnam for vessels. Often in this House we have been told by the Prime Minister—well, people just do not give us first-class vessels, do not give us all the newest equipment that is necessary for the navy, so we take what best we can within our resources. That is quite understandable. People are not going to give it. We just have to try and fend for ourselves with as much know-how and technical knowledge that we can get. Therefore, we would like to know what has happened to these naval vessels which were ordered last year. Have we been able to get them? As far as my knowledge goes, I believe that in the Hindustan Shipyard these foreign experts have not the requisite qualifications. I believe, again and again, every three months or four months, they are changed, the terms of the contract are being changed, and all sorts of things are going on. I would like the Ministry to enlighten us about that. The growth and development of our defence industries is of the utmost importance. What is it that we see in the Budget in regard to this industrial development? We find that in 1953-54, we spent Rs. 12 lakhs. The Budget figure for 1954-55 is Rs. 1.25 crores. The figure of revised estimates was Rs. 75 lakhs. Why is this short-fall continuously being shown? I do not know what is going to happen this year. But if events of the past few years are to continue, certainly the same story will be repeated. Now, at this stage of our development, when we need more and more industrial development in the country, why is it that there is a short-fall every time?

Now, let me take, for instance, the ordnance factories. What has happened to the ordnance factories etc. which were there? A Reorganisation Committee was formed. Already my friend, Shri U. C. Patnaik, has said that their report has been treated as a very secret document. Now, I do not

know what exactly is very secret about it. We want to know what type of things will be produced. We do not want to see the machinery; we do not want to know exactly how and what particular type of defence machinery will be produced—some may be very strategic material. But we certainly want to know what are the recommendations, main recommendations, of the Committee. We would like them to be placed on the Table of the House. As far as my information goes, the Reorganisation Committee has recommended further expansion of our industries and the absorption of all the men. In spite of that, today we find that 50 per cent of the machinery remains idle. Some of it is good machinery, some of the old machines can be brought up to date. As a matter of fact, in China we saw some derelict machines, how they are trying to salvage them and trying to bring them up to modern specifications and trying to get as much as they can from them. So why is it that still 50 per cent of our machines are idle? Although it is true that the surplus personnel in these factories have been reduced from 7000 to about 2000 or 3000, a large number of them are technicians and they still remain idle.

Now, we feel that it is very necessary here again for planning, for co-ordination. I think my friend, Shri U. C. Patnaik, has already spoken on that point. Ordnance factories can produce all sorts of engineering goods, drawing instruments, may be even precision instruments, binoculars, microscopes and heavy chemicals and a variety of other materials, especially strategic material too. For instance, the E.M.E. are well equipped workshops with modern machineries. Not only can they function as repair shops but they can start manufacturing machine parts and heavy vehicle parts, if slightly improved.

I would just like to mention that it is necessary to integrate the whole thing and for that, it is necessary to have the full co-operation of the personnel, both civilian and military.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

Now, one of the things that is brought up again and again is that we do not actually give security of service to our civilian personnel. Take industrial personnel. I was surprised to hear that 1½ lakh people are kept temporary. The latest recommendation is that 40 per cent should be made permanent. But when, how, and according to what method are they to get permanency? We are absolutely in the dark about it. I think it was in October that the recommendation was made. But up till now nobody knows what is going to happen to the demand that those who put in continuous service for three years should be made permanent.

Now, there is a very peculiar thing about Defence accounts. I believe that actually in Defence they have pre-audit. The new pay code came into force from 1-1-47 or 1-1-48 which ever was the option of the employees. But there are employees whose pays have not been fixed because of audit difficulties all these years. Now, this is a thing that has to be looked into. Sometimes the delay is so great, for no fault of the employees, that the whole matter is time-barred and the entire matter has again to be put before the India Government.

Now, I have very little time at my disposal. I just want to say a word about security of service. It is necessary to see that people who are under the threat of retrenchment are not sent away. We have said that there is work, but there is no planning. For instance, we find that in many places good buildings are necessary both for the military as well as for civilian use. If you go to Panagarh in the State from which I come, you will see that they are living in old ramshackle buildings. I would just like to quote what is stated in the boards put there—'Condemned barracks. People live at their own risk'. When there is so much need for new expenditure on

works and buildings, why should we find that there is actually a short-fall? For instance, under Major Works (Army) we find that the budget for 1954-55 is Rs. 15 lakhs while the figure of revised estimates is Rs. 12 lakhs. In 1954-55, we find under Capital Outlay that there is a short-fall of about Rs. 5 crores. I feel that this is a very important matter that has to be looked into. We feel strongly that the whole matter of the condition of industrial workers has to be reviewed again. The Kalyanwala report has to be implemented in full including Mr. Subramanyam's recommendations.

I would refer to another question, the question of wastage and corruption. The House has often debated this point. Now, so far as the maintenance of stores is concerned, nobody knows what are the stores actually lost. The total value of Defence stores which were declared as surplus to the Disposals during 1953-54 was Rs. 23.51 crores. Do you know that the actual value has reduced itself to 7.47 crores and the sale value is 5.25 crores. Sir, this is how things are being maintained.

As a matter of fact, I can tell you that in Panagarh they sold some scrap iron in lots. The All India Defence Employees Union itself came forward and informed the authorities that these people are selling it at the estimate of 100 tons but actually it was about 300 to 400 tons. No enquiry was made and those that reported about it have been charge-sheeted. On the one hand there is corruption and on the other hand there is wastage because these things are not being properly looked into. Therefore, the whole matter is involving so much loss to our public Exchequer and I feel it is very necessary to investigate these things.

There is another interesting point. Although the number of security officers has been increasing the number of fires has also been increasing. Generally, about the months of February and March there are what are

euphemistically called "combustions"! Combustions take place and, of course, there is a hue and cry about sabotage and all that sort of thing. There is one thing which is somewhat interesting. Roundabout this time of February-March is the time when they go for stockchecking, and this "combustion" is a good mode of getting over the looseness that may have occurred in the maintenance of these stores!

I just want to end by saying again that it is very necessary for us to evolve as soon as possible a new pattern of defence. It is not only enough for us to base ourselves on the old methods. It is not only necessary to change "here and there" but base ourselves on the stage of our technological development and try to put in as many of our own personnel into the posts and do away with those experts who are not helping us at all and base ourselves on the democratisation of the Army. I feel that is necessary again to stress the relationship between the *jawans* and the officers. I do not say that all officers are bad. But, there is a brass-hat attitude amongst many of them. Many of the defence personnel feel that there is no camaraderie, which is necessary, if we want a democratic army. We have to stop thinking in terms of camaraderie being only a question of formal singing and dancing together. The word must also bring realisation that today in the present context of things the people who get lower salaries are not necessarily your servants. The human aspect and the human attitude of each strata of the personnel have to be taken into consideration and trade unionists and trade unionism which is today being victimised should not be attacked.

Recently, in the negotiating machinery that was set up, at the last meeting certain items were discussed and the committee was adjourned because Dr. Katju thought he needed time as he was new to the job. Now, in

the Rajya Sabha we heard that it was not adjourned but the meeting was terminated, and a new agenda will have to be proposed. We feel that it is necessary for the defence personnel and the administration of the Ministry to sit together in a spirit of understanding and in a spirit of being able to evolve common policies to be able to work out a common system based on mutual understanding. If we really work for that, I am sure, we will be able to get the full co-operation of labour of the civilian side as well as the military side.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I may have your permission to intervene in this debate, not so much to deal with the estimates nor even with some of the criticisms made but rather to say something about some general features of our Defence.

But before I do that, I may say a few words with regard to what the hon. Member opposite has just now said about our developing a new pattern and new spirit of camaraderie etc. I do not quite know what she meant by a new pattern. What type of new pattern it may be may, perhaps, be considered. But the old pattern, the pattern of the British, we cannot and should not maintain, except in so far as it contains some elements which were good, undoubtedly they were good and there should be a spirit of camaraderie as well as discipline there is no doubt about that. And, I would add that there has been to my knowledge a considerable change in many of these matters in our Defence Services. In fact, if I may say so, I wish there was that much of camaraderie on the civil side between the various ranks as there is in the military side.

Till some months ago, I was functioning as Defence Minister. Even before that, and ever since I became Prime Minister, I have taken a great deal of interest in our Defence Ser

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

vices and when I became the Defence Minister, naturally, the interest was greater and the time I gave them was much greater too. I did so because Defence is important and I was particularly interested in our young men in the Army, Air Force and the Navy. I did so, also because I found it an exhilarating experience to meet our young men from these Services because they are a fine batch of young men—whatever Service they are, in whatever grade they are—and it was always a pleasure and much more so to me to meet them and discuss matters with them. And, they showed an intellectual alertness which was very pleasing. By and large, I should say that our Defence Services are very good. I would even go a step further and say that of our Defence establishments, in spite of many criticisms that are made and in spite of the fact that many of the criticisms may be valid and may be true. But one has to take the broad picture and must not lose oneself because of some difficulties that may arise. Our Defence establishments are efficient and good and our men are good men.

As I was coming, the hon. Member was referring to some ships and quoted me. I did not quite follow what she said—as saying that we are getting bad ships and all that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Outmoded vessels for Navy training.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not remember what I said then to which she referred. But, in the Navy, we had got only a big vessel. What we got was a cruiser. Undoubtedly, it was an old cruiser. It was not palmed off as new; nor did we by mistake take it. Of course, a new cruiser would have cost us an enormous amount. We wanted that for training and other purposes, not for warlike operations, not much in that way. And, it was a good bargain. We got it for that purpose and it served a good purpose not only for

training but for going to various parts of the world, for manouvres, for various technical exercises and so on and so forth. It has served its purpose very well indeed. The choice we had was either to take it or not to take it; or we could have had, of course, a brand new cruiser at an enormous cost. We did not think it worth while then and we do not think it worth while even today.

That leads one to the larger question really to have armaments for a modern Army or Navy or Air Force. That is a very different question. That too can be divided up into two parts. One is whether the country concerned thinks in terms strictly of defence or something more than defence. Of course, every country talks of defence and its defence forces. But it need not necessarily follow that they build up their defence forces only for defence. So far as we in India are concerned, whenever we think of the equipment of our Army, or Navy or Air Force, the arms that we supply, we think strictly in terms of defence. I won't go into details of that. But hon. Members will realise that there is a difference between, let us say, having an army which can hit a thousand miles away and something which is useful within a limited sphere of distance. We have no intention of hitting anybody thousands of miles away. Therefore, we concentrate on the type of equipment and weapons which might be needed for near-by defence.

Also, in these days of tremendous technological development, it may be said—and it is said, in fact—that all the weapons, all the conventional weapons that most armies possess today, even the good weapons are out-of-date, because unconventional weapons connected with atomic energy and the like of it are coming into use, or are likely to come into use. Many of the armies of Europe and America and elsewhere maybe are being armed with atomic artillery

and the like. Now, no army, or no defence force can have a double side,—the conventional weapons and the modern unconventional weapons, as they are called rather euphemistically. So, you cannot train your people in two ways and fight in two ways. We are in a period of transition. I do not know what the future will show. Anyhow, so far as we are concerned, we have no choice and we do not think in terms of this so-called unconventional weapons. We have neither got them, nor is there any possibility of our getting them, nor is it our desire to get them. Therefore, all these factors govern our approach to defence: first, defence only and not hitting out at a distance; second, arms suited for that, then the third, that, as far as possible, we should produce the arms or the equipment ourselves. Obviously, we cannot do it suddenly. But, on the whole, we prefer to have,—if I may use the word,—second-rate weapons that we produce ourselves than a first-rate weapon on which we have to rely on somebody else. Of course, all these matters have to be balanced in some way, but this is our broad approach.

One thing I would like to say in this connection is that unfortunately even up till now we have continued to use English words of command. We have in fact changed them somewhat and hon. Members would remember that on the Republic Day Hindi words of command were used, but they have not come to common use yet. But very soon, I hope that will be done.

We attach particular importance to defence industries: the development of our industrial side of defence and the development of our scientific organisation. In fact, both are inter-related and connected. In so far as our defence industries are concerned, we are trying to use them more and more for civil purposes, as otherwise, part of the machinery will lie waste.

In regard to the scientific side of our Defence Ministry, I think I can say that it is not too big, of course.

but it is very good and in very competent hands. It is recognised as such by others who have dealt with scientific patterns either in defence or in other fields.

Now, I should like to inform the House today of a certain change in designation that we propose to make very soon. The House knows, or some of the Members might know, that in the old days there was a single Commander-in-Chief of the three Services. In the British days, the Commander-in-Chief of the three Services was also the Vice-President of the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was, in fact, we might say, No. 2 in India, apart from defence matters generally speaking. That obviously could not continue and certain changes took place from 1946 onwards. The first step was he ceased to be the Vice-President of the Viceroy's Council from August 1946. Then he was simply the Commander-in-Chief of the three Services. Then, I think a little later, in 1947 when independence came there were some further changes. After independence each Service was placed separately under its own chief and they were designated, the Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, the Flag Officer Commanding, the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Marshal Commanding the Royal Indian Air Force. In order to mark this altered role, they were given in February 1948 the additional designation of Chief of Staff along with their own designations. A few months later a slight change was effected in these designations in order to make their designations uniform for the three services and they were called the Chief of the Army Staff, and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, Chief of the Naval Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy, and Chief of the Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Air Force. That is the present position.

Now, even when independence came, we felt that it was slightly incongruous to have these designations. It did not fit in with the new turn in the country, and especially when the new Constitution came in, as hon.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Members no doubt know under Article 53(2) the President became the Supreme Commander-in-Chief. Normally speaking, under a democratic set-up Commanders-in-Chief are appointed only for operational purposes; they are not a sort of permanent Commanders-in-Chief. I am not generalising, because my words may not apply to every country. But this is the normal practice. In some countries it may be different. Then, for some years we felt that the present designations were not in keeping with our Constitution and the practice as it is in vogue in democratic countries. However, there were many other important things to do and we waited for a suitable opportunity to make this change in designation.

In making any change, I want to make it perfectly clear that no question arose in this connection of reducing the authority or status of these Chiefs of Staff or Commanders-in-Chief. Their authority, including operational authority, would continue to be the same. But we felt that it would be better if in future the designation of Commander-in-Chief should be dropped and they should be called the Chiefs-of-Staff, etc. This kind of dual role was considered rather incongruous. Therefore, it is proposed that the Heads of the Services in future be called the Chief of the Army Staff, the Chief of the Naval Staff and the Chief of the Air Staff, and in the course of a few days orders to this effect will be issued.

In some countries, where they have not got these Commanders-in-Chief in this manner—in fact, in most democratic countries—they have some kind of Defence Councils; in England, for instance, there is the Army Council, the Air Council and the Board of Admiral which perform the functions of the Commanders-in-Chief. No doubt, it may be desirable for us also to form these Councils. We shall look into this matter. We cannot, of course, produce a Council

suddenly. A Council represents a great deal of experience and accumulated knowledge of our senior officers. **But we are going into this matter and hope gradually to develop these councils for each of these services.**

In the early days, the House will remember, that is after independence for some little time we had a British Commander-in-Chief in the Army, Air Force and Navy—Chief of Staff and Commander-in-Chief. Then, soon after, in the army we had an Indian Commander-in-Chief. The next step, about a year or more ago, I forget, in the Air Force one of our senior Indian officers became Commander-in-Chief. At present therefore, it is only in the Navy that we have a British officer as our present Chief of Staff and Commander-in-Chief. I should like to say that these British officers that we had in the last few years have done remarkably good work in our Defence Services and I should like to express my high appreciation of their work, how they have really thrown themselves into the development of these services, especially of the Air Force and the Navy, because they were relatively undeveloped—the Army was fairly developed in our Country—and there have been very marked improvement all round. Of course, some time later, I do not know when, after some months, there will be a change in the Navy too. The distinguished Admiral who is commanding our Navy, the British Admiral, will retire from the Indian Service and go back maybe to the British Navy and we shall have an Indian *officer there too. So, this process has been phased out in the last two years, so that we could get the best advantage of the experienced senior officers from England to train our own men.

In the Army we are completely self-sufficient; we have been for some time in the Air Force, we are so now; and in the Navy we hope to be so fairly developed in our country—and in the new designations that we have

*This statement was later corrected by the Prime Ministers. See col. 3383.

decided upon, we did seek no lessening of the authority or the status of the heads of the Services who in future will be called the Chiefs of Staff of the Army, Navy or the Air Force. And later on we shall consider the question of having Councils for each of the Services which will perform the functions that normally a Commander-in-Chief does.

Mr. Chairman: Shall we take up non-official business? There are only seven minutes left. This time, I think, can be utilised for taking up the Bill relating to salaries etc. of Members.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.—(Amendment of section 6 etc.)

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): There is an amendment of mine.

Mr. Chairman: Notice of it has been given just today, and the hon. Member knows the rules of the House.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : यह अमेन्डमेंट बहुत जरूरी है। इस के लिये आप टाइम दे दीजिये।

In page 1, line 12, for "first class pass" substitute:

"first class pass with an additional third class pass".

Mr. Chairman: This amendment cannot be allowed. It has been re-

ceived only today. The hon. Member knows full well that it must be received one day previous to the day it is taken up. I am very sorry I cannot take it up.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है।

Mr. Chairman: May be important. The Rules of the House are there and I cannot allow it.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : आप इस को रख सकते हैं।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. There is no occasion for unnecessary interruption. The question is...

श्री जलगू राय शास्त्री (जिला ग्राजम-गढ़—पूर्व व जिला बलिया—पश्चिम) : मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। सदस्य महोदय हिन्दी में बोल रहे और आप अंग्रेजी में बोल रहे हैं। कृपा कर हिन्दी में कहिये ताकि वह समझ लें।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं अंग्रेजी समझ सकता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member knows this is not the way to behave; when the Chair is on its legs a Member ought not to stand up. The hon. Member fully knows the English language and is speaking in the English language.

The question is.....

Shri Ramji Verma (Deoria Dist.—East) rose—

Mr. Chairman: Does he want to move his amendment?

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj rose—

Mr. Chairman: I am asking another hon. Member. I do not know why he is interrupting the proceedings. I am asking Shri Ramji Verma whether he is moving his amendment. Then the question will arise about any discussion or the clause.

Shri Ramji Verma: I beg to move:

In page 1, line 12,

for "first class pass" substitute
"first class pass with a third class pass".

[Shri Ramji Verma]

मैं ने यह अमेंडमेंट इसलिये मूव किया है कि जब यह ऐक्ट बना था उस समय उस में यह था कि सैकिड क्लास पास मिलेगा। लेकिन रेलवे बोर्ड ने सैकिड क्लास पास का अर्थ यह किया कि वह सैकिड क्लास का टिकट होगा। यह जो रेलवे बोर्ड ने पार्लियामेंट के ऐक्ट का इंटरप्रिटेशन दिया, यह गलत था। उस को यह अधिकार नहीं था कि वह पास को टिकट में बदल दे। इसलिये मैं यह चाहता हूं कि हाउस में यह बात साफ हो जाय कि हम को फर्स्ट क्लास का पास मिले और हमें अपने साथ थर्ड क्लास में किसी आदमी को भी ले जाने का अधिकार हो। (हंसी) यह हंसने की बात नहीं है। लोग समझते हैं कि थर्ड क्लास में सर्वेंट ही होना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि वह मेरा साथी होगा, मेरा मददगार होगा, मेरा सहायक होगा। यह न समझा जाय कि अगर मैं ने उस को "आदमी" कहा है तो उस का मतलब नौकर ही समझा जाय। मैं चाहता हूं कि हम को एक आदमी अपने साथ ले जाने की गुंजाइश दी जाय। मैं समझता हूं कि इस में किसी को कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा। हाउस को इस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा क्योंकि सब लोग इस को चाहते हैं। इतना कह कर मैं अपने अमेंडमेंट को पेश करना चाहता हूं। मुझे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना है।

सभापति महोदय : "आदमी" से मुराद "मैन" है या इस में "औरत" भी शामिल है ?

श्री रामजी वर्मा : मेरा मतलब कामरेड से है, इस में जो आ जाय।

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj rose—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order; let me place the amendment before the House. Why is the hon. Member so impatient? When the amendment is placed before the House the hon. Member will get an opportunity. Is this the way of an

hon. Member to behave in spite of warnings?

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : कृपया हिन्दी में बोलिये। मैं हमेशा हिन्दी में अपनी बात कहता हूं, आप भी कृपया हिन्दी में अपनी बात कहिये।

Mr. Chairman: I cannot understand what the hon. Member means. I am placing the amendment before the House. The hon. Member stands up and interrupts. Let me first place the amendment before the House.

Amendment moved:

In page 1, line 12,

for "first class pass" substitute:
"first class pass with a third class pass".

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : कभी कभी इस तरह का कन्फ्यूजन हो जाता है, आप की अंग्रेजी हम समझ नहीं पाते और जिस तरह हमारे मौलाना साहब हिन्दी, उर्दू का मिक्सचर बनाते हैं और उस से तक्लीफ हो जाती है, उसी तरह कभी कभी तक्लीफ हो जाती है। ऐसा कह कर मैं आप को क्रिटिसाइज नहीं कर रहा हूं, आप जिस कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं वह बड़ी इज्जत की कुर्सी है और उस की बड़ी प्रतिष्ठा है। लेकिन इतना जरूर निवेदन करूंगा कि जिन की हिन्दी ठीक नहीं है, उन के ऊपर क्रिटिसिज्म करने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिये बल्कि उन को सम्भालना चाहिये और समझाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

अब मैं जो मंत्री महोदय ने सैलरीज एंड अलाउंसेंस आफ मेम्बर्स अमेंडमेंट बिल रक्खा है उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। सब जानते हैं कि जो सरकारी अफसरान फर्स्ट क्लास में जाते हैं, उन को चपरासी और सर्वेंट साथ में ले जाने का अस्तिवार रहता है और भी काफ़ी सहायित्व उन को मिलती है। मुझे इस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है लेकिन पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर की

पोजीशन उन से कहीं ऊंची है, एक एम० पी० की पोजीशन और प्रेस्टिज का खयाल रखते हुए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि उन को साथ में सर्वेन्ट ले जाने की सुविधा दी जाय। एक पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को सब जानते हैं कितना काम करना पड़ता है, जगह जगह दौरा करना पड़ता है और पार्लियामेन्टरी वर्क के सिलसिले में दुनिया भर का काम करना पड़ता है और लिखना पढ़ना पड़ता है। इसलिये यह बहुत ही जरूरी हो जाता है कि सफ़र में फ़्रस्ट क्लास के पास के साथ हम को एक सर्वेन्ट का पास भी मिलना चाहिये। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपको बताऊँ कि जब मैं और स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस से बम्बई जा रहे थे, मनमाड पर वह तो उतर गये। मैं अपने बिस्तर पर लेट गया, पहले तो नींद नहीं आई लेकिन नासिक के बाद थोड़ी नींद आ गई और उस वक्त मेरे कम्पार्टमेंट में कोई चोर घुस आया और जागने पर मुझे मालूम हुआ कि मेरे सामान इत्यादि की चोरी हो गई है, मेरी घड़ी और दूसरी चीजें चोरी चली गईं, मैं ने फ़ौरन उस की इत्तिला कल्याण पुलिस में की।

The Minister of Labour: (Shri Khan-dubhai Desai): Has it got any relation with the Bill?

Mr. Chairman: If the servant had been there, nobody would have taken his coat or watch.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मंत्री महोदय कृपा कर के शान्ति और धीरज रखें और जो मैं कहता हूँ उसी सुनें। हां, तो मैं बतला रहा था कि जब इज्जतपुरी और कल्याण के बीच में नींद आ गई तो उसी समय कोई चोर मेरे डिब्बे में घुस आया और मेरा सामान चोरी कर के ले गया। सी० आई० डी० पुलिस कुछ नहीं कर सके, सुरक्षा का ऐसा इंतजाम होता है और मुझे तो कहने पर बाध्य होना पड़ता है कि अंधेर नगरी चौपट राजा

वाला हाल हमारे यहां हो रहा है। चोरी आदि से हिफ़ाजत करने के लिये भी हम लोगों को सर्वेन्ट मिलना जरूरी है, उस के रहते हम कम-से-कम रात भर आराम से तो सो सकेंगे और हमारा सामान तो बरकरार रहेगा। हमारी पुलिस का इंतजाम ठीक नहीं है।

एयर कंडीशन के बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि पहले एयर कंडीशन का जो किराया था, वह कम था, अब किराया बढ़ गया है। सरकार उसी हिसाब से हमारी तरफ से पैसा ले।

Mr. Chairman: Shri R. D. Mishra.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं ने बोलना बन्द नहीं किया है।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I have called another hon. Member. Now he is rising again after resuming his seat. He will please resume his seat now.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : चूंकि आप खड़े हो गये थे, इसलिये मैं बैठ गया था।

Mr. Chairman: But, he resumed his seat after finishing the speech. He ought not to have sat down.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मुझे सिर्फ़ एक बात कहनी थी।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will resume his seat.

श्री आर० डी० मिश्र (जिला बुलन्द-शहर) : तरमीम की ताईद में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि जब हम ने यहां पर यह पास किया कि एक पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को सेकेन्ड क्लास पास दिया जाय तो उस का मतलब एक पास था। इस से पहले हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह लिखा हुआ था कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को सब से ऊंचा दर्जा मिलेगा और सब जगह पर सब से

[श्री आर० डी० मिश्र]

ऊंचा दर्जा उन्हें मिलता है। हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ऊंचा दर्जा एयर कंडीशनड है परन्तु उन को उस दर्जे का एलाउंस नहीं दिया गया। हम लोग फ़र्स्ट क्लास पाते थे। पिछली मर्तबा हम को यह यक़ीन दिलाया गया कि अब रेलवे में फ़र्स्ट क्लास नहीं रहेगा और हम चाहते भी यही थे कि हमारे यहां पर जितनी ऐसी भेद वाली चीज़ें हैं वे दूर की जायें और यह क्लासिफ़िकेशन—फ़र्स्ट क्लास, सेकेंड क्लास और थर्ड क्लास को ख़त्म किया जाय। लेकिन हमारा रेलवे बोर्ड और हमारे अफ़सरान चाहते हैं कि यह क्लासिफ़िकेशन ख़त्म न किया जाय, लिहाज़ा वह इस तरीक़े का रास्ता अस्तियार करते हैं कि जिस से हम उन को ख़त्म न कर सकें। रेलवे में यह तीन श्रेणियां—क्लास फ़र्स्ट, सेकेंड और थर्ड रेलवे बोर्ड ने बना दी हैं, और हम लोगों को मजबूर हो कर वह क्लासिफ़िकेशन मानना पड़ता है। हमें यह यक़ीन दिलाया गया कि पूरी रेलवे में फ़र्स्ट क्लास तोड़ा जा रहा है और हमें यह जान कर खुशी हुई कि चलो यह क्लासिफ़िकेशन ख़त्म हुआ। जब पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स को रेलवे का पास देने का सवाल दरपेश आया तो सेकेंड क्लास कर दिया गया, क्योंकि यह हाएस्ट क्लास हो गया था, थोड़े दिन बाद अब वह क्लास फिर फ़र्स्ट क्लास कर दिया गया है। कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह बार बार बदल बदल क्यों करते हैं, कभी फ़र्स्ट क्लास बनाते हैं और कभी सेकेंड क्लास कर देते हैं। अब हम सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ़ सोसाइटी क़ायम करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन रेलवे में फिर सेकेंड क्लास का फ़र्स्ट क्लास बनाया जाना समझ में नहीं आता। इसी प्रकार पहले इन्टर क्लास तोड़ा गया था फिर कुछ दिन बाद उसे फिर चालू किया गया।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let the hon. Member first resume his seat.

What is the use of showing his hand. Does the hon. Member want me to sit down?

The only question before the House is whether this amendment, that the words "first class pass" be substituted by the words "first class pass with a third class pass" is acceptable. The hon. Member is traversing on other matters, past history of the railways, first class, second class, etc. The only question is whether these words can be substituted. I would request the hon. Member to be relevant and strictly to the point.

श्री आर० डी० मिश्र : मेरे यह सब बतलाने का मतलब यह था कि हम यह नहीं चाहते थे कि यह फ़र्स्ट क्लास, सेकेंड क्लास और सैलरीज़ एंड अलाउंसेज़ आफ़ मेम्बर्स बिल के अमेंडमेंट की मुसीबतें हमारे सामने आयें। हमारे रेलवे मिनिस्टर चाहते तो एयर कंडीशन क्लास को फ़र्स्ट क्लास बना देते और इस बिल के आने की ज़रूरत ही नहीं पड़ती। जब यह सेकेंड क्लास पास हुआ तो रेलवे रूल्स के मुताबिक़ यह मालूम पड़ा कि जो फ़र्स्ट क्लास के पास पाने वाले हैं उन को दो सर्वेत्स एलाऊ होते हैं और जो सेकेंड क्लास के पास होल्डर्स हैं उन को एक सर्वेत्स एलाऊ होता है। रेलवे बोर्ड के पास लिखा गया कि जब एक सेकेंड क्लास पास पार्लियामेंट ने पास किया है तो उस न रेलवे कर्मचारियों को यह क्यों लिखा कि यह पास सेकेंड क्लास टिकट समझा जाये, उसे एक पास का ही प्राविज़न रखना चाहिये था। पार्लियामेंट तो भॉल पावरफुल है, उस को ही यह पावर डिसाइड करने की है कि हम थर्ड क्लास में ही सफ़र करेंगे तो उसे ऐसा करने से कौन रोक सकता है। हमें अस्तियार है कि हम कहें कि हमें सेकेंड क्लास पास मिलेगा, हम तय कर सकते हैं कि हमें दो नौकर मिलेंगे, एक नौकर मिलेगा या हमें यह भी अस्तियार हासिल है कि हम तय

कर दें कि एक भी नौकर नहीं मिलेगा, सिर्फ सैकंड क्लास पास मिलेगा। हमारी सावरेन् पार्लियामेंट है और हमें सब भ्रष्टियार हासिल हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि हाऊस का इस बारे में यह डिस्मिशन हो कि एक सैकंड क्लास के पास के साथ हमें एक नौकर का भी पास मिले। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस बारे में जो कुछ भी फ्रंसला हो वह हम करें और रेलवे बोर्ड को कोई भ्रष्टियार नहीं है कि वह पास के सम्बन्ध में यह निश्चय करे कि यह टिकट समझा जायगा। मैं इसे पार्लियामेंट की तौहीन समझता हूँ।

इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस ऐमेन्डमेन्ट के ऊपर हाऊस फ्रंसला दे, सावरेन पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर अपनी राय दें कि वह अपने साथ सर्वेन्ट चाहते हैं या नहीं। इस पर आप का फ्रंसला होना चाहिये, यह नहीं कि रेलवे बोर्ड के कोई भ्रष्टियार यह तय करें कि हम ने जो पास दिया है उस के खिलाफ उस को टिकट बना दें। मैं इस को हाऊस की तौहीन समझता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि जबकि हम को यह पास दिया गया है तो जब हम त्रिवेन्द्रम या किसी दूसरी जगह जा कर घूमना चाहें उस समय हमारे साथ नौकर जरूर होना चाहिये जोकि हमारा कपड़ा और बिस्तरा वगैरह उठाये और हम को धाराम मिले। अगर हम कोई जगह देखना चाहते हैं, भाखड़ा नंगल डैम देखने के लिये जाना चाहते हैं, त्रिवेन्द्रम जाना चाहते हैं, और अगर हम भ्रष्टियार हो सैकंड क्लास में जा कर बैठ जायें और जब उतरें तो कन्धे पर बिस्तरा लाद कर ले जायें, तो यह बड़ी गलत बात है। सैकंड क्लास में नौकर जरूर होना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर हाऊस यह समझता है और हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब यह समझते हैं कि नौकर नहीं होना चाहिये, तो यह तय कर दिया जाय, लेकिन

फ्रंसला हाऊस का होना चाहिये कि नौकर साथ रहे या नहीं। वैसे मैं इस बात का ताईद करता हूँ कि हमारे साथ एक व्यक्ति जरूर होना चाहिये।

Some Hon. Members

Mr. Chairman: This is a very simple question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur Distt.): Two minutes only.

Mr. Chairman: At least, let him observe the rules of the House. When I am standing, he ought not to stand and ought not to insist.

As I submitted for the consideration of the House, the question is very simple, whether the House is going to accept this amendment relating to a third class pass or not. This does not require much discussion. I would therefore request the hon. Members only to pass it or not to pass it by a vote rather than give many arguments for it. The matter is very clear.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: My submission is that if some hon. Members want to express their views, they should have an opportunity to do so.

Mr. Chairman: I do not say they should not have, but the point has been discussed.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: But some views have not been expressed.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. At the same time, every hon. Member knows in his heart of hearts what should be done. So, this is not a matter in which many arguments are required. However, if the House so desires, I do not want to stand between them and this amendment. I only suggest to the House that this is a matter on which we should not spend much time. This is all I have to say.

श्री आर० आर० शास्त्री (खिला कानपुर-मध्य) : जो संशोधन पेश किया गया है, मैं उस की सख्त मुतालिफत करता हूँ। यह इसलिये कि यहां पर जो दर्जाले पेश की गई हैं कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को सफर

[श्री भार० भार० शास्त्री]

करते समय सर्वेन्ट भी मिलना चाहिये, उन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। बल्कि मैं तो यह महसूस करता था कि हाउस के मेम्बरान इस बात को महसूस करेंगे कि जब कभी हम लोग कोई मुद्दा बहस करते हैं तो हमेशा यह सवाल पेश होता है कि देश के भले के लिये कौन सी चीज है। हम देश के गरीबों की बात करते हैं, दूसरों की बात नहीं करते हैं। हम हमेशा यह कोशिश करते हैं कि किसी तरीके से हमारा जीवन बही होना चाहिये जोकि यहां के साधारण नागरिकों का जीवन है। मैं समझता हूं कि जितने भी माननीय सदस्य यहां पर आये हुए हैं सभी सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता हैं, जनता के बीच में घूमते रहे हैं। किसान मजदूरों का काम करते रहे हैं। मैं इस बात की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता हूं कि हमारी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर जब कभी देश का दौरा करें और गरीब भाइयों के बीच में जायें तो वह फर्स्ट क्लास में जाते हैं, वह तो जायें, लेकिन साथ में किसी को सर्वेन्ट के तौर पर ले जायें मैं इस की कतई जरूरत नहीं समझता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि सभा इस संशोधन को निश्चित रूप से, नहीं पास करेगी।

Mr. Chairman: I think the matter has been sufficiently discussed. Let me put it for the decision of the House. Or, does the hon. Member insist on speaking?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Only one minute. I am not going to take much time.

Mr. Chairman: All right.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं इस बात पर जोर नहीं देता कि थर्ड क्लास का अतिरिक्त पास मेम्बरों को दिया ही जाय। अगर देने की जरूरत न हो तो न दिया जाय, लेकिन मैं यह उचित नहीं समझता कि एक ही चीज के दो माने निकाले जायें। फर्स्ट क्लास पास

वाले अधिकारियों के साथ दो सर्वेन्ट्स जा सकते हैं, उसके बाद सेकंड क्लास पास वालों के साथ एक नौकर जा सकता है। लेकिन सदस्यों के पासों के सम्बन्ध में यह अर्थ नहीं लगाया जाता। मेरी समझ के अनुसार तो एक ही मतलब निकल सकता है कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर देश के सब से बड़े नागरिक कहलाते हैं, अगर हम लोगों को चाहिए कि इस अतिरिक्त पास का उपयोग न करें अथवा उसे वापस कर दें यह दूसरी बात है लेकिन हमेशा के लिए एक निश्चित पालसी होना चाहिए। भले ही आप नौकर साथ ले जाने का सुविधा दें या न दें, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बात को साफ कर दिया जाय कि सदस्यों के पासों और अन्य पासों में भेद न किया जाये।

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The Parliament of any country is the supreme body of that nation and it is the most responsible body doing the most responsible duties to the people of the country. And so also our Parliament ought to be.

I want to make a suggestion to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs with regard to the salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament.

During the course of the first session of Parliament, the Secretary of Parliament sent a circular to all Members requesting them to suggest whether there should be a cut in their allowances or whether they would be in favour of salary system, or they would like the allowances system to continue. To that letter I replied suggesting that allowance system should be continued.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. We are discussing this amendment.

Shri Veeraswamy: I am coming to the point, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: These are absolutely extraneous matters. We are not

concerned with other matters at all. He has referred to an extraneous matter. I am, objecting to that. If he wants to speak on the amendment, I will certainly allow him.

Shri Veeraswamy: What I am stating is that when the Salaries Bill was to come to the House, I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister strongly protesting against the salary system, but to retain the allowance system, because according to the allowance system, if the Members are absent from the sittings of the House, there is a saving to the Government, but according to the salary system, money is going out of the Public Exchequer.

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry to interrupt the hon. Member. He is again submitting remarks in respect of matters which are not the subject matter of the amendment before the House.

Shri Veeraswamy: In a minute I will finish.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. There is no question of finishing within a minute or five minutes. The question is he must be relevant. He is not relevant. He is not speaking on this amendment. I cannot allow him.

Shri Veeraswamy: It is very relevant, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: After all, he must submit to what the Chair says. It must be judged by the Chair and not by the Member himself. Till now his remarks were not relevant. If he wants to speak on the amendment, I shall allow him. Otherwise, I shall ask him not to speak.

Shri Veeraswamy: I told you, Sir, that I wanted to make a request to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs with regard to this. According to one provision of the Salaries Bill, any Member can be absent from the sittings of the House for a period of 15 days. Even for the period of absence from the sittings of the House, the Member will be paid either daily allowance or travelling allowance whichever is less. On account of this system...

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry I have again to interrupt the hon. Mem-

ber. Again he is speaking on the travelling allowance, whereas the question is, if a railway pass is given for first class, whether a third class pass should also be there.

Shri Veeraswamy: For an absence of 15 days from the sittings of the House, the Member will be paid D.A. or T.A.

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry he is not following. We are only considering the question of this amendment about the railway pass, whether a third class pass should be there or not. That is the only question before the House.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): I rise to voice the Communist Party's very firm opposition to this amendment. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: There should be no laughter in the House when the hon. Member is speaking.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The position is that when this Salaries and Allowances Bill was introduced and even before that we were strongly in favour of introducing an inter class ticket or an inter class pass because.....

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahbad South): We stand for third.

Shri Sadhan Gupta:...after all, we have as Members of Parliament many conveniences in travelling first class, but we thought that commensurate with the position of our country and looking to the fact that our people are poor, they are not able to bear the burden of taxes, we should not insist on travelling high at public expense. If we want comfort, we should provide ourselves with that comfort from our own means.

Now, the first class pass has been given. The demand for a third class in addition, the demand for a servant who will accompany us not only to and fro during sessions, but for every journey that we choose to make by rail, is an absurd demand, particularly in a poor country. I do not know whether that kind of facility is enjoyed anywhere else in the world, and even if it is enjoyed, it certainly should not be enjoyed in a country

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

like ours where we are struggling with poverty, and we are not swimming in riches.

Therefore, we should not consider it from the point of view of our personal convenience, but we should consider it from the point of view of the standard of living of the millions of our country. When we are trying to secure a privilege for ourselves, we should always see what the people's condition is, and the manner of life the people of the country are leading.

I heard Shri P. N. Rajabhoj interrupting me rather derisively. He often champions the causes of the Scheduled Castes. I do not know what the Scheduled Castes would feel if Shri P. N. Rajabhoj...

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I am not a bogus man like other people.

Shri Sadhan Gupta:...claims to travel first class, and take another servant in the third class at the expense of the taxpayers, including the Scheduled Caste taxpayers.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : आप यई क्लास में दूर क्यों नहीं करते ?

Mr. Chairman: I must warn Shri P. N. Rajabhoj that he is not properly behaving in the House. When a Member is speaking, he is trying to stand up and interrupt every now and then.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मेरे खिलाफ बोल रहे थे ।

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of any opposition here. The hon. Member must hear another Member even if he is speaking against him and he can reply subsequently.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं कह रहा हूँ यई क्लास में दूर करें ।

Mr. Chairman: I have said so many times that this is not the way in which a Member should behave in this Parliament. The hon. Member rises up and interrupts when a Member is speaking, and he is making remarks while the Chair is on its legs; that is not at all fair.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Without making the proceedings long, I again voice

my firm opposition and the firm opposition of my Party to this amendment giving us a luxury which we can not claim in a poor country.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Bill that my colleague has introduced is a very simple one, and a technical one really, that is to say, because a certain change in designation and appellation is taking place in the railways, that change is to be incorporated here. Otherwise, there is no change. What was called previously second class—wrongly because there was no first—is now going to be called first class; the same thing remains. Therefore, this is not a Bill which introduces any change at all; it just fits in our own rules and regulations with the rules and regulations of the railways. It requires hardly any argument.

The amendment that has been moved about a third class fare to be added to it to enable servants to accompany the Member seems to me—I dare not say, it is for you to decide whether it is right in a Bill of this kind a technical Bill, to bring that in but it certainly seems to me—totally inappropriate on this occasion. Here we are considering a certain designation being changed, and a matter of some importance, some substance, is being brought in by the side door. If we had to bring that in, let the House consider it with full notice and all that, and do it. But in this side door way, I think it is improper.

But on the merits, if I may say so also, I am for the time being in complete agreement with my hon. friend opposite that I do not think this is a proper amendment on the merits. To compare it to railway officials and others, I do not think, is appropriate at all. First of all, the railway officials live on the railways; they are constantly living on that, and their household and everything else more or less is moving about. But anyhow, quite apart from that, this business of having servants about us all the time I hope, is a temporary phase in our

existence, because human beings are cheap in India, and we have them hovering round us doing all kinds of tasks which we should do ourselves. In other countries—I am not referring to socialist or communist countries—servants have become very rare indeed. Even in England, you can hardly have a servant, or in America, a rich capitalist country, because human beings are not cheap there. People do their own work. And for us, definitely and deliberately to encourage this kind of thing for Members of Parliament, I think, would not be a right thing to do.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1955-56

DEMANDS *re* MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I with your permission make a statement correcting what I said* a little while ago while speaking on the Defence Estimates?

Mr. Chairman: Certainly.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Just a while ago, speaking on the Defence Estimates, I made a statement through error, which was not correct; and I should like to correct it immediately. I had not been thinking quite clearly as to what I said. I said at the time that in our Army, we had an Indian Commander-in-Chief and Chief of Staff some years ago; in our Air Force, I said we had an Indian about a year ago; and in the Navy, I said after some months or so, we shall have an Indian Chief of Staff. The last statement was not quite correct, in the sense that some time is likely to elapse. We are likely to have another English Admiral for some time after the present one, and after him, we hope, there will be an Indian Commander. I wish to correct that, lest there should be any misunderstanding.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

श्री रामजी वर्मा : ऐम्बेडमेंट बिल में जो मेरा अभिप्राय था वह मैं ने प्रकट कर दिया

है। मेरा अभिप्राय यह क्लास पास लेने से यह नहीं था कि हम कोई सरवेंट अपने साथ ला सकें। क्योंकि मैं अपना अभिप्राय प्रकट कर चुका हूँ.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is not allowed to make a speech now. The only question is whether he wants to withdraw it or not.

श्री रामजी वर्मा : जी हाँ, मैं अपनी ऐम्बेडमेंट वापस लेना चाहता हूँ।

The amendment was, by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the title and the Enacting formula were added to the Bill.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री क. क. बसु (Diamondbour): I do not want to speak now, but I would like to ask one question of the hon. Minister, because some hon. Member has raised a doubt about it. In the case of those areas where there is no railway link, and where people have to travel for some distance either by air or by road, what will be the position? This clause only says:

"If the travel is performed by rail, an amount equal to one second class fare plus one third class fare for each such journey, irrespective of the class in which the member actually travels".

In the case of those persons who travel some distance by air, will the air passages be paid or not? That is what I would like to know. Take the case of Manipur or Tripura, for example.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am told the rules are going to be amended very soon and all these things will be taken into consideration then. I cannot state what the present rule is.

Shri K. K. Basu: You say that under the rule-making power you are competent to deal with this matter. But there is some difficulty...

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Those rules will operate now.

Mr. Chairman: This Bill relates only to railway travel.

Shri K. K. Basu: I do not want to speak. I only wanted to clarify this doubt.

Mr. Chairman: So far as this Bill is concerned, it relates only to railway travel, not to other kinds of travel.

Shri K. K. Basu: This is not a Bill to amend the entire Act, I agree; and of course, as the Prime Minister has said, the amendment contemplated here is only technical. But I wanted to raise this doubt, because it forms a part of the entire Act.

An hon. Member: He is only seeking clarification.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As I said, the entire rules are going to be amended, and we will take this into consideration. If the hon. Member sends a memorandum before that Committee, that Committee, I think, will consider all these things.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : जो कुछ प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है, मैं उस से सहमत हूँ। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहिबान अपने पास चार चार चपड़ासी और दूसरे सरकारी कर्मचारी क्यों रखते हैं। इस की क्या आवश्यकता है। मैं अमरीका गया था और मैं ने वहाँ देखा है एम० पीस० को प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी मिलता है, स्टनोग्राफर मिलता है और टाइपिस्ट मिलता है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमें भी यहाँ पर कम-से-कम एक एक प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी या स्टनोग्राफर दिया जाव।

हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों ने जो कुछ मेरे बारे में कहा है मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे बड़ी बड़ी कोठियों में क्यों रहते हैं, झोंपड़ियों में क्यों नहीं ठहरते। थर्ड क्लास में जायें, बहुत आनन्द हो जायगा। मैं उन से यह भी कहता हूँ कि देश का उद्धार करने के लिये सच बोलना ठीक होता है। बगल में छूरी, मुँह में राम राम, रघुपति राघव राजा राम, वाली बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

3 P. M.

हम भी चाहते हैं कि हमें अपने देश के अन्दर सर्वेंट का यूज नहीं करना चाहिये। जैसाकि हमारे महात्मा गांधी जी कहते थे, हम भी चाहते हैं कि हम अपने हाथ से काम करें। हम इस के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। लेकिन हमारे पास काम ज्यादा है। हमारे पास न कोई टाइपिस्ट होता है और न स्टनोग्राफर होता है। इस से हम को काम में बहुत दिक्कत होती है। आप ने हम को एअर-कंडीशन्ड की भी सहूलियत नहीं दी है। लेकिन अगर आप बंगले में न रह कर झोपड़े में रहो तो मुझे भी आनन्द हो। कम्युनिस्ट भाई तो सब मजा करते हैं और हमारे लिये कहते हैं कि तुम थर्ड क्लास का विरोध करते हो। हम चाहते हैं कि सब को समानता मिले।

श्री बी० जी० बेशर्मा (गुना) : इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में मैं छोटी बातें नहीं कहना चाहता। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर देश के प्रतिनिधि हैं और इसलिये अगर वे अपने भत्ते के लिये और थर्ड क्लास के लिये झगड़ा करें यह मैं नहीं चाहता। लेकिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने यहाँ आ कर बड़ा तत्वज्ञान बताया है कि किसी को नौकर साथ नहीं लाना चाहिये। इस क्लास और नौकर के बारे में मैं एक बात आप से कहना चाहता हूँ। यह खाली बिज्ञान के लिये और प्रस्ताव पास कराने के लिये कहा जा रहा है वा

वास्तव में उन का यही मतलब है। क्या वास्तव में हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब इस प्रकार की समाज-रचना करना चाहते हैं जिस में कोई भी सरवेंट नहीं रखेगा और न रेल में सरवेंट ले जायगा। अगर ऐसा आप करें तब तो यह ठीक है।

जहां तक मेरा सवाल है, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि हम को फ़र्स्ट क्लास चाहिए न। लेकिन आप ने जो पद्धति निकाली है वह बड़ी अपमानजनक है। मैं मद्रास जा रहा था तो मैं ने देखा कि अनन्तशयनम् ग्रयंगार साहब तो सेकेंड क्लास में जा रहे थे और सेक्रेटरी एग्नर कंडीशन में जा रहे थे। यह क्लासेज की पद्धति तो आप ने ही शुरू की है। मैं तो कहता हूं कि वोटर (मतदाता) सब से बड़ा है, हमें वोटर के साथ बैठना चाहिये। परन्तु अभी इस प्रकार की समानता तो आप समाज में लाये नहीं हैं। आप अपने स्पीकर को तो सैंकिड क्लास में भेजते हैं और आप के अफसर एग्नर कंडीशन में चलते हैं। इसलिये मैं इस का विरोध करता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप या तो समानता के आधार पर या प्रैक्टिकेबिलिटी के विचार से नियम बनाइये जिस में सब को सुविधा मिले। इतनी ही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): May I ask one question?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The matter has been sufficiently discussed.

Shri Velayudhan: Only one question about this particular Bill. We are now using these passes when we travel. But under the new rules introduced, we are given a certain number of forms to be filled up when we complete the travel. It is very difficult to do so. For example, if I go from New Delhi to Old Delhi, it is very difficult for me to fill up a long receipt and hand it over.....

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not follow.

Mr. Chairman: He says there is a book for giving receipts.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That book has not been given according to this Act. The House is aware that there is a Joint Committee of both Houses, in which Members of all groups are represented to request all these matters. I would request the hon. Member to bring that to the notice of the Committee. It will be more relevant to discuss it there.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): May I ask one question? Since he has referred to the Joint Committee, are the decisions of the Joint Committee binding on the Members as if they have made the rules. Whatever decisions might be reached, unless they are incorporated in rules to be framed, they will have no binding effect.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Joint Committee has been constituted according to this Act. The hon. Member must be aware that certain things have been referred to that Joint Committee. It is a standing Committee of both Houses. All these matters are discussed there. I do not understand how it is not binding on both Houses. It passes my comprehension.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Kasiwal (Kota-Jhalawar): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd March 1955."

[Shri Kasliwal]

The Report has already been circulated to hon. Members and no amendments have been received. I hope the House will adopt the Report.

Mr. Chairman: The question is—

“That this House agrees with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd March 1955.”

The motion was adopted

RESOLUTION RE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING BY WORKERS

Mr. Chairman: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the Resolution regarding collective bargaining by workers moved by Shri K. K. Basu on the 11th March, 1955. Shri Nambiar will resume his speech.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): I am glad that I have got the hon. Minister of Labour here to hear my speech. While I was speaking last, I had no occasion to make him hear my speech.

Unfortunately, while my Bill for the compulsory recognition of trade unions was discussed the other day, I was not here. But I was careful enough to go through the speech of the hon. Minister of Labour and the speeches of other Members. I find that there was a misunderstanding deliberately created by hon. Members opposite. Shri D. C. Sharma, who spoke the other day, said that if 5 per cent membership was taken as a condition for recognition of trade unions, then naturally there would be 20 trade unions in each industry. Shri Keshavalengar says—I am sorry he is not here—or he pretends that he is a man on the side of labour. He says he belongs to the INTUC. He said that it would be a very bad day, if this Bill was passed, to labour. Well, I could not follow the spirit in which he made such a remark. It is clear my suggestions as regards the Bill as well as the suggestions made by Shri K. K. Basu as regards this Resolution all go to show the demand that there must be

compulsory recognition of trade unions. If there is any dispute about the strength or the representative character of a trade union, that must be referred to some authority. These two points have to be met and there is no meaning in side-tracking the issue and bringing in any other element. Have the Government ever agreed to the policy of compulsory recognition? You can sermonise. The hon. Minister the other day attempted to sermonise to the working classes of this country, that there is no necessity to have a statutory provision to force recognition; it is the voluntary strength of the workers which will fetch recognition. I can understand all these things; the trade union movement in this country is old enough, older than many of us and the trade union movement has forced the issue and today the stage is reached when the legislature has to tell the employers who do not recognise trade unions to give compulsory recognition to them. That stage has been reached. Will the hon. Minister of Labour agree on that point? His predecessor, Shri V. V. Giri, agreed, and many a time he repeated that compulsory recognition is a thing which must be accepted. I quoted the fact the other day. He could not challenge it. Subsequently, in tripartite conferences, many trade union representatives also agreed, all unions agreed and the employers also agreed. I cannot understand how the Government can go back from that proposition, from that position. Is it due to the fact that when the Minister changes, the policy also changes I do not know if that is so. If the policy also changes when the Minister changes, let them definitely say so. Let them not put the blame on the workers and say that the workers in this country are not united enough to force recognition, and they need not come to Parliament to seek recognition. Let them not be accused. Let the Government say that they are not prepared to accept this principle. Though they accepted it previously, they are going back on it. Is it a fact that the spirit of the Avadi resolution is this?

Are they going to bring in a socialistic pattern of society if they are refusing even this elementary, basic and fundamental right of the worker? They must answer that point. Therefore, the compulsory recognition aspect of the question has to be tackled on its merits and there is no meaning in accusing workers and saying that the workers are not yet united. The workers are united; the workers have their own trade unions; but you cannot expect cent per cent trade unionism. It is nowhere in any country; even in the so-called democratic countries in the west which they compare and which they praise, even there you do not have cent per cent or even 50 per cent membership. I can understand if the Minister says that 5 per cent membership is too low a limit. If it is raised to 10 per cent, or some such figure, the question can be considered. If you pose the issue in that way I would consider that.....

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Saran North): Sir, the same subject was considered and covered by a motion for the consideration of a Bill which was rejected by the House the other day. I wish to draw your attention to the fact that we are again discussing the same subject over again in this House. Will it be proper and will be permitted by the rules?

Mr. Chairman: A point has been raised that substantially the same question was discussed on the occasion of a Bill by the hon. Member. I would request the hon. Member speaking now to kindly tell us the difference between that Bill and this resolution and whether there is any difference at all.

Shri Nambiar: The difference is this. In the Bill there was a limitation of 5 per cent membership; in this Resolution even that is not there.

Mr. Chairman: That is the only difference? Then let me hear the hon. Minister.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): The point is what is the difference of substance between this Resolution and...

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member need not interfere at this stage. I am calling on the hon. Minister for Labour to kindly enlighten the House on this point.

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khadubhai Desai): There is absolutely no difference between the Bill the House rejected and the Resolution that has now been placed before the House by Mr. Basu. As Mr. Nambiar has said, if 5 per cent is too low and if it is to be increased to some other percentage, he would agree. That itself means that there is no substantial difference between the Bill which was rejected and this Resolution. In the end I would have to say the same old things which I have said when the Bill was last under discussion.

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore): May I draw your attention to rule 321?

"A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session."

Mr. Chairman: This is exactly the objection taken by Shri Jhulan Sinha. After hearing the hon. Minister of Labour and other Members, I have considered the Bill as well as the Resolution and I find from the statement of Mr. Nambiar that according to him also there is no difference between the two except for this that his Bill required 5 per cent membership. As a matter of fact, the House did not accept even that and the House is not likely to accept a proposal which does not require even five per cent membership to be necessary for the recognition of a union. I therefore, hold that the question in the Bill and the Resolution are substantially the same and that discussion is barred by rule 321.

Now, we will proceed to the next Resolution.

Shri Nambiar: Can I make a submission? I request..

Mr. Chairman: I asked the hon. Member kindly to enlighten me. He gave his opinion then. And, I asked other Members and the hon. Minister of Labour and I asked for other opinions. Nobody stood up and I, therefore, gave my ruling. Now, no question arises. The ruling may be right or wrong but it is a ruling.

RESOLUTION RE IMBALANCE IN PRICE STRUCTURE

Shri Amjad Ali (Goalpara-Garo Hills): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that in order to obviate the imbalance created in the price structure of the country by the fall in prices of agricultural commodities and industrial raw materials and the absence....."

The Minister of Agriculture (**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh**): On a point of order, Sir. I have no desire to curtail or stop any discussion. We always welcome discussions on any questions relating to our Ministries. Yet, I think it is a little too close on the debate on the Food and Agriculture Ministry's Demands, especially when there have been more than one cut motions referring to this price question. I would, therefore, like to have your ruling whether we have not during the course of the very day, not only of the session, but on this very day, discussed substantially the same question and a very comprehensive statement has been made by my senior colleague the Food and Agriculture Minister. Here also, even if I am called upon to make a statement, it will substantially be the same almost in every detail as has been made before the House and on which a debate has taken place and the cut motions have been rejected. I think, therefore, that so far as this Resolution is concerned, the same sort of objection as in the case of the previous one should prevail.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Some of the cut motions to the De-

mands of the Food and Agriculture Ministry....

Mr. Chairman: First of all, let us know what the Mover has to say.

Shri Amjad Ali: The contents of my Resolution would amply show that the cut motions which were going to be moved....

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Which have been moved and negatived.

Shri Amjad Ali: Is it the contention of the hon. Minister that they substantially raise the same point?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: My contention is that the cut motions raised substantially the same, if not almost identical, issues as are being raised or can be raised under this Resolution.

Shri A. M. Thomas: For instance cut motion 380...

Mr. Chairman: Let me hear, first of all, the Mover of the Resolution, if he has got to say anything. If he has not got anything to say, I will ask other Members also.

I do not think he has anything to say.

Sardar Lal Singh (Ferozepur-Ludhiana): I would beg the hon. Minister kindly to allow the discussion to proceed because I am certain that there are many Members who would like to stress certain views. Undoubtedly, the matter was discussed sometime ago, but because this Resolution was on the agenda and we knew that there would be time to discuss this particular subject of prices, we did not like to say very much during the discussion on the Demands. So, if this subject is pursued now, Members will have an opportunity to stress their views. I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to allow discussion as something good is bound to come out of it.

An Hon. Member: It is not for the Minister to allow but for the Chair.

Mr. Chairman: The question is not whether it is desirable to consider this or whether this point was fully discussed at the time when the Demands for Grants were made and discussed. The question is, whether substantially the same question was discussed and a decision taken by the House then and whether we should allow it to be discussed now.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, you will note that I would also like to have the matter further discussed, as stated by my hon. friend, Sardar Lal Singh. But, the rule stands in the way. Cut motion No. 380 referred to the stabilisation of agricultural prices. Then, cut motion 432 referred to the problem of agricultural prices vis-a-vis the prices of industrial goods.

Shri S. N. Das: (Darbhanga Central): I would like to know whether they were moved.

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member finish; there is no hurry.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Cut motion No. 603 also related to the policy towards the agricultural produce and 620 related to inadequate measures to check the fall of agricultural prices. These were the cut motions.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Thomas was referring to a cut motion which was not actually moved.

Mr. Chairman: May I know whether there was even a single cut motion on this subject.

Shri K. K. Basu : My contention is this. If you take the over-all discussion of the Food and Agriculture Ministry there might have been some discussion; but this Resolution is much more specific and it wants to pin down Government to a definite policy.

Mr. Chairman: I want to know if there was any specific cut motion relating to this imbalance which is mentioned here. If there was any cut motion I take it the matter was discussed and decided. I would, therefore, like the hon. Minister to find out from

the cut motions if any of the cut motions discussed yesterday relates to this matter.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar—Rewari): If you will permit me to say, the matter is not only about imbalance in the price structure of the agricultural commodities. This Resolution makes a definite suggestion for a policy of price support. We should therefore find out whether there was any cut motion suggesting that the demands be rejected because Government have not given price support to agricultural commodities. If that specific suggestion was not in any of the cut motions, I think the discussion of the Resolution will have to be permitted.

Mr. Chairman: That is why I want to find out from hon. Members whether there was any specific cut motion relating to this matter. Of course, generally, the whole question was discussed and the hon. Minister replied to this part of the debate in great detail. But that is not the point at issue.

I would again point out to this House that this Resolution refers to two specific matters. The Resolution reads:

"This House is of opinion that in order to obviate the imbalance created in the price structure in the country by the fall in prices of agricultural commodities and industrial raw materials and the absence of a similar decline in the prices of imported and manufactured goods and to give adequate relief to the primary producers of agricultural goods, Government should embark upon a policy of price support in respect of such agricultural commodities and industrial raw materials."

Even if the House would have discussed the fall in prices of agricultural commodities, it is open to it to discuss the subject of fall in the prices of industrial raw materials.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghotal): May I be permitted to make a submission. Rule 229(xi) of our Rules of procedure says that a cut motion "shall not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration in the same session." This Resolution was obviously before the House even before the Demands for Grants relating to the Food and Agriculture Ministry came up before it. The cut motion should therefore, have been disallowed. But as it was not done, there is no point in raising any objection to the discussion of this Resolution.

Shri K. K. Basu: There was one cut motion in the name of my hon. friend Mr. Chowdhury which my hon. friend Mr. Thomas read out. That specific cut motion we did not deliberately move because of this.

Mr. Chairman: There was a cut motion moved—No. 432—which sought a reduction in the Demand under the Head of Food and Agriculture Ministry by Re. 1 to discuss the problem of agricultural prices vis-a-vis prices of industrial goods. There is another—No. 620; it was also moved; it related to the inadequate measures to check fall in agricultural prices. These were moved and discussed.

Shri Amjad Ali: Can you name the persons who have moved these?

Mr. Chairman: It was circulated; notice was given; a number of cut motions were moved in this House. I remember to have read out 432 and 620 to the House. I specifically remember 432 because it was scored out in ink on the paper and I entered it again in pencil.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Every hon. member spoke on this; almost the whole of the reply today was devoted to this point alone.

Mr. Chairman: I find both 432 and 620 here on the paper; 620 was added later.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): Before you give your ruling I would like to bring to your notice one point. You already pointed out that this Resolution is very wide; it goes beyond the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. It discusses not only about agricultural products. There is mention about the prices of imported and manufactured goods. I wonder whether the Minister of Food and Agriculture can have a say in this matter.

Mr. Chairman: Where is the word 'imported' in this Resolution?

Dr. Rama Rao: It is here. It reads ".....absence of a similar decline in the prices of imported and manufactured goods and to give adequate relief....." How can the Minister of Food and Agriculture come in the way of discussing a subject which is very wide here. Lastly, you have also, the various commodities and industrial raw materials. Naturally, raw materials do not mean only cotton and jute; there are so many other industrial raw materials.

Mr. Chairman: I understand that the substance in this Resolution is that the prices of agricultural commodities have fallen whereas there has been no corresponding decline in the prices of manufactured goods. That is the substance of the problem. Since both are not commensurate, it was said that it was imbalanced. Therefore, I think that this question has also been discussed substantially at the time when we were discussing the cut motions in respect of the Food and Agriculture Ministry.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): There is another part of the Resolution which advocates the policy of price support. I do not know whether there was a cut motion moved for a policy of price support but that aspect is also there; I think that aspect was not discussed and decided upon in the debate on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Mr. Chairman: So far as that question is concerned, it is absolutely clear to the House that this matter of price support was substantially discussed though, perhaps, it was not the subject matter of a cut motion because the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture devoted a good part of his time in his answer to this part of the question. He gave all the details—what he was doing and what he proposed to do. So, this matter must be taken to have been substantially discussed. Not that it was in any cut-motion. The rule is—the word is 'substantially'—"A notion must not raise a question substantially identical with the one on which the House has given a decision in the same session."

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The House has not given a decision on the matter of price support as no motion regarding price support was before the House. Therefore, this is the time for the House to come to a decision on whether there should be a policy of price support and if so what kind of policy should it be.

Mr. Chairman: To my mind, criticisms were made by many hon. Members on this point and a decision was announced by the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture supporting that policy. Not only that he made an announcement some time back about wheat. Today also he clearly stated in the House that the Government has accepted this policy and it has embarked upon this policy. A decision has been announced; it has been taken in accordance with the wishes of the House. What else remains? That is a substantial compliance with the principle of this rule and I think that this matter has been fully discussed. We will proceed to the next question. (*Interruptions.*) I have heard all the hon. Members and I have given the ruling and I do not propose to review it.

Shri K. K. Basu: I do not want to challenge your ruling; I would like you to consider whether it will go as a precedent.

Mr. Chairman: I have given a ruling and I cannot answer any hypothetical doubts; I have given a ruling and that ends the matter.

Shri K. K. Basu: I accept your ruling but I only want a clarification on one point. The Resolution partly concerns the industrial raw materials and the Food Ministry is not in a position to answer that. If a part of the Resolution can be considered to have not been discussed or decided upon, can we not discuss that?

Mr. Chairman: I do not want to enter into discussion on this matter. I have given a ruling. If he kindly goes through the entire resolution, he will find first of all that there is the question of imbalance—that is fall in the agricultural commodities' prices and as opposed to it there is an increase in the prices of manufactured goods. There is a fall in one respect; there is no fall in the other respect. So, it is clear that there must be a price support policy which, I submit, Government had accepted. The hon. Minister dilated upon it. Therefore, according to me all the matters concerning this Resolution have been substantially discussed.

Shri K. K. Basu: If it is 'industrial raw materials vis-a-vis manufactured goods', it has not been discussed. I cut out the portion relating to agricultural commodities as you say. Government shall embark upon a policy of price support in respect of industrial raw materials; we have got to discuss that. I would like to be clear. Once you give a decision, it will go as a precedent.

Shri Bansal: If you read it, you will find that it relates to price support policy for such agricultural commodities and industrial raw materials—in industrial raw materials of agricultural origin.

Shri K. K. Basu: How?

Shri Bansal: Is it the idea to discuss about iron ore etc?...

Mr. Chairman: I have given a ruling and I do not wish to deviate from that. We proceed to the next resolution.

RESOLUTION RE RIVER VALLEY SCHEMES

Mr. Chairman: Shri Jhulan Sinha

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): May I submit that this will come within the provisions of rule 325?

Mr. Chairman: What is the point of objection?

Shri Hathi: The point is this. Rule 325 says that no member shall anticipate the discussion of any subject of which notice has been given provided that in determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time.

We will have discussion when the Demands for Grants for the Irrigation Ministry are discussed. It is a question of policy. The other point is that in principle this has been accepted by the Planning Commission. It is substantially the same matter; a policy has been enunciated also and the policy has been accepted; substantially it is the same but that may not be very relevant to the point of order. Under the rule, "the matter is likely to be brought for discussion before the House within a reasonable time" is relevant here. Therefore, I think that the resolution is out of order.

Mr. Chairman: The rule runs as follows:

"No member shall anticipate the discussion of any subject of which notice has been given provided that in determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time."

It is quite true that so far as the Ministry of Irrigation and Power is concerned, the Demand will be coming, but so far, we do not know whether cut motions are going to be moved or not. How can we say that? We do not know whether a Member may move his cut motion or not. The Member may or may not move his cut motion and he may not choose to have a discussion at that time.

Secondly, I would like to know for certain, so far as this resolution is concerned, when the notice of this resolution was given and when the notice of the cut motion was given, because at the time when the notice was given, it could not be said that the matter would come under discussion during the Budget. After all, it may happen that the discussion of this motion under this particular Demand may not come off at all, as it happened in the case of so many cut motions under the other Demands. Some of them were moved and some were not moved. So it cannot be ascertained at this stage with any precision that the matter is sure to come before the House. I would, therefore, think that the Resolution may be moved and discussed now. Moreover there may be no cut motion in regard to the policy of priority in respect of quick results and cheaper cost.

Shri K. K. Basu: (Diamond Harbour): Is this Resolution the concern of the Minister of Irrigation and Power or the Minister of Planning, because the Resolution emphasises certain criteria of the schemes to be executed in the second Five Year Plan? It concerns planning, thereafter for the the execution of the work the Ministry of Irrigation and Power comes into the picture.

Mr. Chairman: So far as this Resolution is concerned, the Government have not themselves pronounced any decision in the matter in the House. Yes, Shri Jhulan Sinha.

Shri K. K. Basu: What is the time allotted for this Resolution.

Mr. Chairman: Two hours.

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Saran North): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that in fixing priorities for the river valley schemes to be executed in the Second Five Year Plan preference should be given to those schemes which are capable of producing quick results at cheaper cost."

The language of this Resolution is quite clear, but in order that any misunderstandings may not be created either in the minds of the Government or of others, I wish to say a few words by way of introduction. When I desired to move this resolution, I never intended to cast any aspersion upon the way in which the schemes had progressed during the first four years of the first Five Year Plan or how they are going to be executed in the second Five Year Plan. I only wanted to convey to the Government the impression that occurred to me as a result of the working of the Five Year Plan that is still going on.

I have gone through the Progress Report of the Five Year Plan especially in respect of the river valley projects—the latest report that has been given to us—and from the figures I find that the total expenditure on irrigation and power projects up to 31st March, 1954, comes to Rs. 440 crores. The total area benefited so far or is likely to be benefited in the near future is 2·8 million acres. The production of power up till now, as given in this progress report, is 4½ lakhs kilowatts. So, this is the total expenditure incurred so far and the benefit that has accrued to the country so far. My own impression is that the major river valley schemes were included in the first Five Year Plan because of certain extraneous considerations, considerations of State, considerations of previous commitments of certain high dignitaries of the Government and considerations other than those of sheer merits of the projects themselves. I beg to illustrate may point by referring to a particular scheme that has not so far been taken up in my State of Bihar. I do

not know what will be the fate of that scheme in the coming Plan. I may just refer to that scheme as one conceived in 1947 by no less a person than the then Food Minister in the Government of India and who now happens to be the President of the Union. I therefore need not mention his name. That scheme was fully investigated by an engineer deputed by the Government of India and a report was submitted to the Government of Bihar State and possibly to the Central Government also. I may just in passing refer to the merits of that scheme. The figures that I am quoting are embodied in the report submitted by the Government of Bihar to the Government of India. Merit No. 1 of the scheme is that the scheme is the cheapest of those so far undertaken in this country. I mean the Damodar Valley Scheme, the Hirakud Project, the Bhakra Nangal, etc. According to the calculations given in the report, the cost is Rs. 79·12·0 per acre as against Rs. 435 for the other big schemes that are being executed. The per kilowatt cost of Rs. 1,648 as against the current cost of Rs. 5,255 per kw. of the present schemes. The next merit of this scheme is that the revenue return from this scheme is highly satisfactory, being 7·75 per cent on the capital outlay. The third merit is that the additional foodgrains and non-cereals, especially jute and sugarcane, likely to be produced as a direct result of the execution of this scheme will pay up the entire capital outlay on the project in a year, the figure for additional foodgrains being 1·88 gross maunds valued at Rs. 22·55 crores and those for jute and sugarcane being Rs. 5·40 crores each year as against the total capital expenditure of Rs. 27·82 crores. The fourth merit is that the scheme will more than wipe out the entire deficit in food in Bihar and turn the State from a deficit into a surplus one, the additional produce being 1·87 crore maunds as against the total deficit in Bihar of 1·82 crore maunds in a normal year. The fifth merit of this scheme is that it is further likely to lead to the development of industries, increase in the railway and road

[Shri Jhulan Sinha]

traffic and to augment public finances by increase in sugar and sugarcane cess, agricultural income-tax and the like. Such are the merits of the scheme which was fully investigated by a competent engineer and a report submitted to the Government of Bihar and to the Government of India.

But then there was another difficulty. The Government of Bihar could not forward the scheme to the Government of India as they had to choose only one—either the Kosi or the Gandak. Naturally, Kosi scheme could tackle the problem of vast devastation in the area and the scheme that I referred to could only lead to the development of the area. The Government of Bihar had no option but to choose Kosi and they insisted upon the Kosi scheme. Now, that Kosi scheme is being executed.

The point that I was driving at was this: the merit of the scheme was put in the background because of certain considerations, that the State of Bihar had only one scheme to choose whereas the other States might have had many alternatives before them. The point is that the merits of this scheme that I have just pointed out are that it is the cheapest, the most easily executable and the most paying, according to me in the whole country, but it has been relegated to the background because proper attention was not paid to it. I have just quoted this instance to show that in the execution of schemes in the first Five Year Plan, the considerations that should have weighed with the Government have not really weighed.

This does not mean that I am against any of the schemes that are going on, nor am I trying to belittle the beneficent effects of any of them. What I mean to point out is that as the next Five Year Plan is in the making, Government should keep in mind the salient points of each scheme regardless of the fact that there is one scheme in a State or two such schemes in one State. The whole country is not only one, but is rightly regarded as

one. The work is going on for its development in one direction and with one intention in view. If that is the criterion that is actuating me, I would like the Government also to move along that line. The schemes that are to be taken up should be the ones that are capable of giving immediate results at cheaper rates. That is what I mean to say.

We have just heard during the debate this forenoon that the general state of country is such that for the time being we seem to have reached a point where we can meet out our own food requirements and we need not import from other countries. But this state of things is very delicate and it may any day recede back. We may again fall back on deficit days when the whole country will have again to go through the pains and troubles that we had to face during the days of controls which have only just now ended.

I would, therefore, like the Government to keep in view the one idea of growing as much food at as cheap a rate and as quickly as possible, in the circumstances available. I do not mean, by this Resolution, to fetter the discretion of the Government in other respects and considerations. But, so far as the choosing of river valley schemes is concerned, I would like them to keep in view the cost of the scheme, the executability of the scheme and the beneficent effects that are likely to be produced.

One thing I know and that is, that this Government is moving in the right direction and has publicly professed to move towards the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society. I hope, therefore, that they will only move along the lines helpful to the establishment of those state of things which they are aiming at. I would like to urge upon them that the extraneous considerations that I have just mentioned should not now be allowed to weigh with them. Now that the country is moving towards unity and rightly towards that direction, I hope the Government will keep these things predominantly in their view.

I may just conclude by saying that I have not the least intention of casting any reflection upon the schemes that have been undertaken. Really these schemes are so beneficial, so grand and so big as to excite not only the admiration of outsiders—persons coming from outside our shores to this country—but also to enthuse our people and excite our hon. Prime Minister as he has himself said on so many occasions. I think these schemes should now be brought to a successful completion so that the beneficial effects thereof may be made to reach the people sooner than is generally expected. I hope the Government will pool their resources and make progress in those schemes as speedily as they can and keep in view, so far as the Second Five Year Plan is concerned, schemes like the Gandak River Valley Scheme about which I have just mentioned, keep the points I have mentioned in view and execute these projects as speedily as is possible, on these lines.

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that in fixing priorities for the river valley schemes to be executed in the Second Five Year Plan preference should be given to those schemes which are capable of producing quick results at cheaper cost".

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): Sir, on a point of order. There is no quorum either on this side of the House or on the Government side.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): Sir, on a point of clarification. I want to know what the hon. Member means by 'quorum on this side of the House'?

Mr. Chairman: First of all let me count the Members before any sort of criticism on the question at issue is made.

There are only 31 Members in the House including myself. I am ring-

ing the bell. Now, there is quorum the hon. Member may proceed.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I rise to give my general support to the Resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri Jhulan Sinha. In this country we note that every year vast areas are inundated and huge loss takes place not only of property and crops but even human lives are also lost due to heavy floods that take place in certain parts of the country. We know that such floods do not occur just once in an area, but there is a periodical visitation of floods in certain areas and there are certain other areas where floods occur almost every year although there may be some difference in the amount of loss that is caused due to such floods.

I come from a State where floods occur every year. Certain districts fall victims to such floods once in every three or four years and there are certain other areas which are victims of floods every year. I come from the district of Midnapur where there are certain parts—for instance the Ghatal Sub-Division and the Sadar Sub-Division—where vast areas are visited by huge floods every year. It is for these reasons that certain surveys have been made by the Government and certain schemes are now under the examination of the Technical Committee.

First of all I shall refer to one such scheme, the Kansawati Reservoir Scheme about which a reply has been given on the floor of the House by the hon. Deputy Minister. I would like to draw his attention in this connection, to another scheme which has been reported to be under survey in one of the letters which the hon. Minister was kind enough to address to us. That project is the Silavati scheme. I have written a letter to the hon. Deputy Minister stating that these projects are so inter related that they should be integrated and taken up simultaneously. Otherwise, although there will be a huge expenditure of about Rs. 23 crores, as has been estimated by the Government, the benefit will not be much. Although it

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

will go towards the protection of the 146 miles of embankment that is being maintained by the Government, it will not reduce the floods in those areas where floods are caused by floods of the other river. This point is very important. Because, if the Silavati scheme is integrated with the Kansavati scheme, the expenditure will not be high. The Silavati scheme would not be as big as the Kansavati scheme. What is envisaged in the Kansavati Reservoir scheme is to reduce the flood and thereby ensure protection to the embankments which are already built by the Government there.

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH in the Chair]

I want to draw the particular attention of the Ministry in this regard to the principle of flood control. We find that in certain places in the country, there are embankments existing on one side of the river. There are no embankments or the embankments which existed have been removed so far as the other side of the river is concerned.

In such cases we find that although the people on the one side of the river get certain protection and there is no flood except in cases of very heavy floods when there are breaches in the embankments, on the other side, people suffer. This is a very peculiar phenomenon. People living on one side of the river are safe while lakhs of people living on the other side are suffering and in many cases whenever there is a heavy flood, they lose not only their cattle and their crops, but even their houses and sometimes, human lives are also involved. This attitude of protecting only one side of the river and neglecting the people living on the other side of the river should be changed altogether. Projects should be evolved in such a way as to ensure protection to the people in the flood area as a whole. With regard to this area, I am sure that if these projects are integrated and taken up together, there would be a large increase in production because these lands are very fertile and in spite of the flood we find that by cultivating these lands

after the floods, the people are getting something, if the flood is not very high. With regard to this project, I would not say much more; but I would only request the hon. Minister to look into this question, particularly when the schemes are under examination by the Government. I would urge upon him to consider the desirability of integrating these two schemes and taking them up simultaneously because there are tributaries which meet there and the loss that is taking place every year there is colossal. This can be solved by integrating the flood control projects which are under the consideration of the Government.

I would like, in this connection, to say a few words regarding the Ganga Barrage project. I need not dilate upon this because it is very well known to the hon. Minister that this is a very important scheme for the life of West Bengal. It is not only vital for Northern parts of Bengal, but it is vital for estuarine Bengal also.

4 P.M.

Regarding the other principle that has been incorporated in this Resolution that such projects should be given priority as would yield quick results and at the same time would not cost much, I have to make a few observations. It may be that there are certain projects which are not very cheap. But, they are likely to yield quick results. We cannot be very categorical about this. There are cases where they may have to spend a little more, but by spending more, they will get quick results. Quick results would be there; but the amount involved would not be small. I was speaking about one project which, according to the preliminary estimates, is likely to cost Rs. 20 crores. That has been recommended by the State Government; that has been suggested by Members of Parliament from the different parties. I think that we should take up not only the schemes which will yield quick results and at the same time be cheap; but in certain cases, we have also to consider schemes which will yield

quick results, but which may not be very cheap. When there is a certain re-orientation in the implementation of our river valley projects, particularly in the outlook towards the flood control schemes in general, much money can be saved.

Some experiment is going on in the Kosi area. We all know that certain Engineers went to China. They had gained some experience and they are going to apply their experience in India. We have to see how this new experiment makes a success. We wish that it gets success. It would certainly be cheaper. Without relying too much on this new technique that is being pursued, we can all agree in general that in this country where there is vast unemployment, and human labour, we can rely as much as possible and to the maximum extent on the human labour. We may not have to import, in that case, heavy machinery from abroad and we may save a lot of foreign exchange. That is accepted by everybody that we should try to avoid the importation of such heavy machinery, particularly where we can do with the unemployed labourers in this country. We know that this has assumed added importance in view of the conditions of the agricultural workers who remain unemployed for a major part of the year. From the Labour Ministry's enquiry regarding the conditions of agricultural labour, we find that most of them do not get work for beyond 200 days in a year. After the harvesting season, there is sufficient scope for engaging these people in building dams or other works necessary in connection with flood control projects. Unemployment among such people is so great that the wage is going down. We have read in the preliminary report submitted by the Engineers who went to China, that there the people work in these projects after the harvesting season, getting a wage of Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2 a day. Along with these wages, they get certain other facilities also. I feel that taking into consideration the present level of wages in the country, if the Government of India make

some such plans to utilise the services of these workers, it would be cheaper. They would not have to import machinery from abroad. I support the general principle of this Resolution without being categorical as regards the cheapness of the projects.

In this connection, I would refer to the cases of certain other projects in West Bengal. There, for instance, certain projects are necessary for 24-Parganas in the estuary of Bengal, and there are certain other projects which would be necessary for the districts of Midnapore and Hoogly, and they would be able to show quick results if the Government take them up in this situation when we find that the people in those areas are unemployed. This year particularly, there are scarcity areas in the districts of Bankura, Midnapore and 24-Parganas. So, if these projects which are under the consideration of the Government are taken up quickly, then Government can use the services of unemployed workers in those regions, thereby providing work to these people, and at the same time starting projects which would not only yield quick results, but will increase the production in those areas to a large extent.

So, I support this Resolution.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Chittoor): If you will kindly waive notice, I would like to move an amendment to this Resolution. In the peculiar circumstances in which the other two resolutions were barred, I thought you might be pleased to waive notice.

Mr. Chairman: But this request for the waiver of notice cannot come orally and verbally. Even now, the hon. Member has not sent any amendment to me. How can I waive notice or do anything when there is nothing before me? Then again, some other hon. Member has depended too much upon my ability to recognise his signature. He has sent me a chit without putting his name on it. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members at least to tell me who is that gentleman.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I just read out the amendment?

Mr. Chairman: That would not be sufficient.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I have got it here.

Mr. Chairman: In the meanwhile I shall call upon another Member to speak.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: No, Sir. I will continue my speech.

I quite sympathise with the main purport of this Resolution. Excepting for a certain small change, I would certainly recommend this Resolution for acceptance of this House.

Obviously, no responsible Government would indulge in spending a large amount of money on projects that will not yield either quick results or be the cheapest in the circumstances. I take it for granted that every Government, whether Central or State, will, in fixing priorities, usually, normally, choose such schemes which will yield quick results at cheaper cost, unless there are certain extraordinary circumstances in which the State Government or the Central Government is compelled to choose some other scheme. There may be such occasions when they will have to choose not the cheapest scheme, but a little more costly scheme.

I might, in this connection, refer to the Kosi scheme. The Kosi scheme might not have been the cheapest or the most quick-yielding scheme. It had to be chosen for reasons which are very well known to all the Members of the House. Therefore, though Government acts in the best possible manner, it should not be directed as given out in this Resolution to choose only schemes which yield quick results without any proviso. Therefore, in order to provide that proviso, I intended to move this amendment which would read:...

Mr. Chairman: He need not speak upon his amendment before he has given notice. Unless that comes to me, how can I suppose it would read like that? He may continue his speech.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: The main purport of my amendment would be —after your perusal of the amendment I hope...

Mr. Chairman: Yes, the hon. Member may continue.

..Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): May we know the wording of amendment.

Mr. Chairman: First, let me read, if I can do that. This is what the amendment says:

"After the words 'preference should' the word 'usually' be added."

This is the amendment. I am afraid even without it the Member can argue his point. He need not depend upon this amendment, and also perhaps I may not be able to give that waiver which he wants.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: But any way,...

Mr. Chairman: Yes. The hon. Member might argue as he likes.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I would like to suggest that either the State Government or the Central Government should not be fettered with this word "should" which is peremptory in this context. Therefore, I would like to give a certain reserve power to the State Government and to the Central Government, by adding the word "usually". When it is added, the Resolution would read thus:

"This House is of opinion that in fixing priorities for the river valley schemes to be executed in the Second Five Year Plan preference should usually be given to those schemes which are capable of producing quick results at cheaper cost."

As I have already submitted, usually the Government will choose only such schemes which will yield quick results at cheaper cost, unless there is some other very important reason for changing such a priority. Therefore, I would recommend this Resolution to the acceptance of the House with this amendment.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): I oppose the Resolution.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): Oppose the Resolution?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: She has the right to do so.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: He will presently know why I am opposing the Resolution.

Some Hon. Members: Good.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: The First Five Year Plan spent crores and crores of rupees, and if you examine the places where these crores are concentrated, you will find that gross injustice is done to the South, especially to Travancore-Cochin State. That is why I oppose the Resolution.

To bring before you facts and figures, I wish to call your attention to the report of the First Five Year Plan in which the total amount spent is Rs. 265.90 crores. What percentage of it has been spent in Travancore-Cochin or anywhere in the South? They have set apart for the total rehabilitation scheme—I do not talk about it because we have that problem not very prominently in Travancore-Cochin or in the South. But on irrigation projects, they have spent for five years Rs. 77.74 crores, and how much of it in the South? On power projects for the five years up to 1953 they have spent Rs. 66.84 crores. What percentage of it have we got in the South? I wish to impress the House with the scant attention paid to the South.

Then, I wish to place before you facts regarding the extent of the area and the population to show the importance of the South and also the amount earned by Travancore-Cochin State to the Central treasury. Our State has an area of 9,144 square miles with 92,80,425 of population. In Punjab, as you know, Mr. Chairman, there is an area of 37,378 square miles with a population of...

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. lady Member contend that in deciding the choice of the places where these pro-

jects are to be undertaken, any consideration is given to population etc.?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I am only impressing you on the need for equitable distribution of the national wealth and earning. Punjab is a very tender point, I can understand that.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. lady Member is mistaken. I come from PEPSU.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I am very happy.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): PEPSU which is going to be merged with Punjab.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Punjab has a population of 12,641,200, and what is the expenditure there? The Bhakra-Nangal project alone spends a sum of Rs. 5500 lakhs. The D.V.C. spends about Rs. 4600 lakhs. But how much do we get in the south? It is only an argument on facts and figures that I am putting forward. I wish to point out to you how much Travancore-Cochin State has earned by way of customs duties alone in the year 1954. According to the *Accounts of Foreign (Sea, Air, Land) Trade and Navigation in India*, by way of customs duties on Indian merchandise, Travancore-Cochin has earned about Rs. 4,104,527 in 1954. With these contributions to the Central treasury, I wish to ask the Mover of the Resolution what justification and what claim he has in bringing forward a Resolution of this nature, and suggesting the completion of those projects which produce quicker results. What objection can he have for equitably distributing the national wealth throughout the whole of India? The hon. Member spoke about completing the river valley projects. I agree with him that they should be completed, but I say, with due consideration of the needs of the rest of the States. We got from the Planning Commission only a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs in 1953-54.

Shri Amjad Ali (Goalpara-Garn Hills): On a point of order. In counting the Members do you also count

[Shri Amjad Ali]

the Members who are just now present in the central hall, or only those who are present here inside the chamber?

Mr. Chairman: Are we not having quorum now? I shall ring the bell now.

An Hon. Member: This is the fate when private Members' business comes up.

Mr. Chairman: I only see as much as the hon. Member does.

Shri Namblar (Mayuram): I think the Members on the other side should help us on private Members' days.

Mr. Chairman: Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue her speech.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Of the Rs. 28.32 crores set apart for irrigation, tube-wells, land improvement and manure, as given in the Progress Report on the working of the First Five Year Plan, Travancore-Cochin State gets nothing, and the south gets only a very little percentage. Out of the amount set apart for the Central Tractor Organisation, Madhya Pradesh gets 30.795, Uttar Pradesh gets 35.230, Madhya Bharat gets 15.807, Bhopal gets 25.897, while Travancore-Cochin State gets nothing, and the south gets only very little.

I am not placing before the House all the facts and figures as given in the first report on the Five Year Plan. This is more or less a cursory glance only I have already placed before the House the amount earned by Travancore-Cochin State by way of customs duties in 1954. I shall now give you the figures for 1953. It comes to nearly Rs. 3,79,116,021. We earned a total by way of customs on Indian merchandise to the tune of Rs. 379,148,065

Shri R. S. Diwan (Osmanabad): May I know whether we are discussing equitable distribution of funds

for planning, or we are discussing this Resolution?

Mr. Chairman: We are discussing a Resolution in which priority and preferences are claimed for particular projects.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Shortly we are going to have another Five Year Plan. If the amount set apart for the Second Five Year Plan is again going to be distributed in the north only, where they have already concentrated thousands of crores of rupees for all kinds of industries, and if again they are going to concentrate all the national wealth in the north only and we are going to starve very heavily, we mean to disintegrate from the north, and leaving them in the north, we shall have our own south Indian Republic.

श्री ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अगर इस रिजोल्यूशन को मामूली तौर पर देखा जाय तो शायद ही कोई इस की मुखालिफत कर सकता है। ताहम में श्रद्धा से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो बातें मेरी बहिन मिस स्करीन ने फरमाई हैं, वे चाहे उस कंटेक्स्ट में बिल्कुल दुरुस्त न हों जिस कंटेक्स्ट में उन्होंने फरमाई हैं, लेकिन मैं इस रिजोल्यूशन को एबसोल्यूट तौर पर मानने को तैयार नहीं हूं।

पहली फाइव इअर प्लान (पंचवर्षीय योजना) में जब गवर्नमेंट ने यह फैसला किया तो उस वक्त तो यह फैसला दुरुस्त था कि इस फाइव इअर प्लान में जो ज्यादा रिवर वैली स्कीम्स (नदी घाटी योजनायें) थीं और जो इर्रीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स थे वह उन लाकों के अन्दर बनाये जायें जहां पानी ज्यादा है और जहां इन को बनाने से ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है और जहां इन को आसानी से बनाया जा सकता है। उस वक्त मुसीबत यह थी कि हमारे पास खुराक काफी

नहीं थी और खुराक की पैदावार जरूरी चीज़ थी। इस वास्ते ऐसे इलाकों की तरफ, कि जहां पर इस तरह की फैसिलिटी नहीं थी, ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया और यह ठीक ही किया गया। उस वक्त यह जरूरी था कि जल्दी खुराक पैदा की जाय और इसलिये यह बाजिब नहीं था कि उस वक्त खराब इलाकों पर रुपया जाया किया जाता। उस वक्त खुराक की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत थी और इसलिये यह भ्रच्छा ही था कि जहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा खुराक पैदा हो सकती थी वहां रुपया खर्च किया जाय। चुनावें ऐसा किया गया। लेकिन अब सैकिंड फाइव इमर प्लान में भी उन्हीं इलाकों को फायदा पहुंचाना, कि जहां पानी की बहुतायत है, दुस्त नहीं है। जब हम ने कसटीट्यूशन में दफा १४ रखी थी सभी इन्सानों के वास्ते कि सब को ला का ईक्वल प्रोटेक्शन होगा, उस वक्त यह भी चाहिये था कि हम यह उसूल भी मान लेते जहां तक कि रीजन्स का सवाल है वहां भी ईक्वालिटी रखी जायगी। यह गलत है कि सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान के एक ही हिस्से में तरक्की करें। जितने पसमांदा लोग या इलाके हैं उन का हक है कि उन को दूसरे लोगों और इलाकों के दर्जे तक उठाया जाय।

मुझे इस सिलसिले में रायलसीमा की मिसाल याद आती है। रायलसीमा वालों ने कहा था कि हम बैकवर्ड एरिया वाले हैं। हमारा मद्रास से फैसला हो चुका है। उन्होंने ने कहा कि वे भ्रान्ध के साथ उस वक्त तक नहीं जाना चाहते जब तक कि वह यह न कहे कि हम इतना रुपया तुम्हारे लिये खर्च करना चाहते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जो बैकवर्ड इलाके हैं उन का खास तौर पर ख्याल रखा जाना चाहिये और जब स्कीमें बनाई जायं तो उन को पसेपुश्ट न डाल दिया जाय, पोलिटिकल कंसीडरेशन्स से या किसी और

बजह से। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायगा तो मैं हिन्दुस्तान के हर हिस्से में तमीज़ करने लगूंगा और मैं हिन्दुस्तान को एक नहीं कह सकूंगा। इसलिये जिन इलाकों में बैकवर्डनेस है उन की तरफ गवर्नमेंट की निगाह जाना जरूरी है।

मुझे मेरे दोस्त हाथी सिंह साहब की कटसी से एक किताब पढ़ने को मिली है जिस में प्लानिंग कमीशन के उसूल बाध तौर पर दिये गये हैं। मुझे उन को पढ़ कर निहायत खुशी हुई। उस में इन चीजों की रियायत रखी गई है। उस में यह दिया गया है कि चीप कास्ट पर काम हो। इस से कौन इन्कार कर सकता है। लेकिन उस में जो पांच चीजें दी गई हैं उन से मालूम होता है कि जो बैकवर्ड एरिया हैं उन की तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जायगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता तो मैं शिकायत करता कि इस में रीजन वाइज ईक्वालिटी नहीं है। और उस हालत में कोई भी इलाका हम से जुदा होने की धमकी दे सकता था और कह सकता था कि हम तुम्हारे साथ नहीं रहना चाहते। अगर मेरे साथ इन्साफ नहीं होगा तो मैं ऐसा महसूस जरूर करूंगा। और जब मैं साउथ की तरफ से सुनता हूं कि हम को मदद नहीं दी गई तो मैं नाराज नहीं होता बल्कि मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि यह लोग बैकवर्ड हैं, इन को पहले मदद देनी चाहिये। और मैं अदब से भर्ज करूंगा कि जो इलाके पसमांदा है और जहां पानी की तकलीफ है पहले उन को प्रिफरेंस देनी चाहिये।

बदकिस्मती से मेरे इलाके का एक हिस्सा सारे हिन्दुस्तान से ज्यादा बैकवर्ड है। मैं सारे जिले हिसार की शिकायत नहीं करता। मेरा वह इलाका इतना ही बैकवर्ड है जैसा कि मेरी बहिन का इलाका है।

सभापति महोदय : वह भी पानी की शिकायत करती थीं । तो भाई बहिन आपस में फैसला कर लें ।

शशिल ठाकुर दास भागंब : मैं पेप्सू या हिसार की शिकायत नहीं करता क्योंकि ये इलाके तो भाकड़ा डैम से पानी हासिल करेंगे और इन में भाकड़ा डैम के पानी से आब-पाशी होगी । लेकिन मैं अपने इलाके में भिवानी की तरफ से शिकायत करता हूँ । सारे पंजाब में एक भिवानी का ऐसा इलाका है जिस की मैं शिकायत करता हूँ । वहां पर नेचर ने हमारे साथ यह सख्ती की है कि तीन तीन सौ फुट तक कुवां खोदते चले जाओ । हो सकता है कि कहीं दस फुट मीठा पानी मिल जाय, वरना खारी पानी ही मिलता है । जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि आदमी और डंगर तबाह हो जाते हैं । उस इलाके की हालत बहुत खराब है ।

इसी तरह से गुडगांव के बारे में किदवाई साहब ने मेहरबानी कर के फरमाया था कि हम तुम को दो करोड़ रुपया या तो प्लानिंग कमीशन से दिला देंगे या अपने पास से देंगे । जो आप की रिवर वैली स्कीम्स हैं उन का पानी गुडगांव में पहुंचाया जा सकता है । वहां के लिये स्कीम बनाई जाय । लेकिन किदवाई साहब की वफात की वजह से फिर वह मामला रुक गया । हमारा ऐसा इलाका है जहां से कोई मिनिस्टर नहीं बना, और तो और कोई डिप्टी कमिश्नर भी, सर शादी लाल को छोड़ कर, नहीं बना । वह लोग नौकरियों में नहीं जाते हैं और वहां के लोगों के साथ सही सलूक नहीं किया गया है । वहां पर आप की रिवर वैली प्रोजेक्ट्स का पानी आसानी से पहुंच सकता है और इस के लिये किदवाई साहब ने ५०

लाख रुपया का वायदा इस साल में खर्च करने का किया था । लेकिन जब मैं ने अजित प्रसाद जी की खिदमत में अर्ज किया तो उन्होंने ने कहा कि हम तो दस लाख से ज्यादा अपनी मिनिस्ट्री से नहीं दे सकते । हम ने प्लानिंग कमीशन को दरखास्त की । पता नहीं उन्होंने ने इसे किसी स्कीम में शामिल किया है या नहीं । यहां तो यह काम फौरन होना चाहिये था । यह तो एक बैंकवर्ड एरिया है । मेरी मुसीबत को जनाब सोचें । गुडगांव में से जमना नहर निकलती है । हमारे इलाके के बीच में से यह पानी चला जाता है लेकिन हम इस में से एक बून्द भी नहीं ले सकते । यह पानी यू० पी० चला जाता है । आप को जिला गुडगांव में पानी ले जाने का अस्तित्व है लेकिन हम उस में से एक बून्द पानी अपने यहां आबपाशी के लिये नहीं ले सकते । क्या एक मां अपने बच्चों के साथ ऐसा सलूक कर सकती है कि एक के इलाके में से पानी निकाल ले जाय और उस को एक बून्द पानी भी न दे । फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि सेक्शन १४ है । इलाकों के लिये आप का सेक्शन १४ नहीं है । गवर्नमेंट को सोचना चाहिये कि ऐसे इलाकों को पहले मदद दे । हमारा भाकड़ा डैम अब बन रहा है । अंग्रेजों के जमाने में ३३ साल तक यह स्कीम गवर्नमेंट के सामने रही और इन कंसीडरेशन्स की वजह से कि यह हिन्दुओं का इलाका है इस को पूरा नहीं किया गया । इस के बाव वाली थल स्कीम्स पूरी हो गईं लेकिन इस को पूरा नहीं किया गया । इस इलाके की तरफ किसी ने आंख उठा कर नहीं देखा । गवर्नर साहब आये तो उन्होंने ने कहा कि अगर इस इलाके को पानी दे दिया गया तो मवेशी कहां से आवेंगे और रिक्कूट कहां से आवेंगे । मैं भदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि अब इस तरह के कंसीडरेशन्स के दिन गुजर चुके । जो बैंकवर्ड इलाके हैं

उन के साथ आप को पूरी हमदर्दी होनी चाहिये और जल्दी से जल्दी उन को दूसरे इलाकों की बराबरी में लाना चाहिये। जो कंसटीट्यूशन की दफा पहले दफा १६ थी वह अब आप के ३०१ से ३०७ तक की आर्टिकल्स में रखी है। अगर किसी इलाके में अनाज ज्यादा हुआ हो और दूसरे में न हुआ हो तो अगर उस इलाके में अनाज बहुत महंगा मिले जहां वह पैदा नहीं होता तो मैं समझूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान एक नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान उसी वक्त एक समझा जा सकता है जबकि जो पैदावार एक हिस्से में हो वह दूसरे इलाके में उसी भाव पर बिके, हां ट्रांसपोर्टेशन चार्ज और लग जायें। अगर आप इस नुक्ते निगाह से देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि यह जो क्विक रिजल्ट्स की बलील दी जाती है अब यह उतनी ठीक नहीं है। इस वक्त ऐसी क्विक रिजल्ट की जरूरत नहीं है। जिस वक्त इस की जरूरत थी तो मैं ने खुद कहा था कि इस वक्त यही उसूल रखा जाय कि जहां ज्यादा अनाज पैदा हो सकता है वहीं हम काम करें। अब हम अनाज के मामले में सेल्फ सफिशेंट हो गये हैं। इसलिये मुझे उम्मीद है कि जो इलाके पसमांदा हैं उन के साथ गवर्नमेंट इन्साफ करेगी। चाहे यह रिवर वैली स्कीमों का मामला हो या और कोई तरक्की का मामला हो हम चाहेंगे कि गवर्नमेंट सारे मुल्क को एक निगाह से देखे। जो अच्छे इलाके हैं अगर उन्हीं को आप और मदद करेंगे तो जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं वह और भी पीछे रह जायेंगे। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि आप इन इलाकों को उसी निगाह से देखें कि जैसे मैं अपने छोटे छोटे बच्चों को देखती है। जो ज्यादा बैकवर्ड इलाके हैं जहां पीने तक को पानी नहीं मिलता है उन की तरफ आप ग़ुल्ले ध्यान दें। सिर्फ रिजल्ट्स को ही देख कर आप फैसला न करें। मैं मानता हूं कि रिजल्ट्स

भी एक चीज है। उन का भी जरूर ध्यान रखना चाहिये। लेकिन और बातों की तरफ भी आप का ध्यान होना चाहिये। सिर्फ यही नहीं देखना चाहिये कि वहां इतनी कपास पैदा हो जायगी तो उस से इतना पैसा आ जायगा। यह कंसीडरेशन किसी हद तक ठीक है लेकिन जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं उन को पहले मदद दी जानी चाहिये।

इसलिये जो उसूल मेरे दोस्त ने अपने रिजोल्यूशन में रखा है मैं गो कि उस से एक्सेप्शन नहीं ले सकता लेकिन जो चीजें प्लानिंग कमीशन के कोड में दर्ज हैं मैं उन के साथ उस को पढ़ना चाहता हूं। उन के साथ इस रिजोल्यूशन को मिला कर ही पूरी पिक्चर पेश की जा सकती है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि क्विक रिजल्ट्स की खातिर आप बैकवर्ड इलाकों को भूल जायें। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस की एक कम्पलीट पिक्चर को देखें और तब फैसला करें तो मुनासिब होगा।

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I do not entirely agree with the Resolution which has been moved by my hon. friend Shri Jhulan Sinha. Nor do I agree with the amendment moved by my hon. friend here, nor do I agree with Miss Annie Mascarene, the hon. Member from Travancore-Cochin, who has opposed this Resolution. I feel that there is some sense in giving priority to such schemes which are capable of producing quick results at cheaper costs. But, we cannot make a general rule that only those schemes should be taken up because, as Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava as ably pointed out, there may be backward regions in this country and priority should be given to those backward regions. There is no consideration of North, East, South or West, as has been pointed out by Miss Annie Mascarene. It may be quite true and relevant, probably, in some other place, that the South has been neglected. I shall agree with her

[Dr. Suresh Chandra]

when she says that some parts have been neglected in the South. I also come from an area which is very much neglected and which had been very much neglected by the State Government. I have often requested the Planning Minister and the Minister of Irrigation and others to look into the problems of that area which has been neglected for centuries and where there is no drinking water. In the villages, if you go deep into the interior of the Aurangabad district, which is supposed to be a tourist centre and a centre of civilisation some thousands of years ago, of which we boast so much and of which we advertise so much—in spite of all that, I regret to say that the Government have not taken any notice and there is dearth of drinking water in hundreds of villages, with the result that the Deputy Minister of Irrigation is fully aware that two years ago there was not only food famine but there was also water famine. Not only men were migrating towards other areas but even cattle were being taken away from that place. So, I wanted to emphasise that certain schemes for minor irrigation that have been put forward from that area should be given priority and preference.

There is also another point which does not concern exactly Aurangabad but which concerns the whole region in which Aurangabad is situated. If we examine the river valley schemes which are being executed or which have been executed for the last several years in Hyderabad, one is bound to find that most of these irrigation schemes are concentrated in areas where there is abundance and where people have plenty of water for irrigation and where there is plenty of food and other facilities. The region in which Aurangabad is situated is being neglected. We have been saying this in season and out of season. I would request Government to look into things in which we are interested.

There is also a scheme about the Poorna project. I have nothing to say

against taking up the Nandikonda or the Tungabhadra which is already there and which will benefit other areas of the country. But, at the same time, we must not neglect certain backward areas of the country about which Panditji has said. Because, if we neglect them, the result will be very bad for the people and for the Government. Therefore, it is high time that the Government should consider these problems very seriously and act accordingly. Otherwise, the political as well as other results would be very dangerous.

I also want to submit to the consideration of this House a point about the big river valley schemes. I feel that we should not, like our hon. friend from Travancore-Cochin, grudge if big schemes like the Bhakra-Nangal and the Damodar Valley Corporation are taken up, because they are also parts of our own country and we cannot ignore them. One cannot say that Bhakra-Nangal was a wrong step. Do we understand that millions of refugees who have left their lands and water and everything and come from that area and migrated to this place should have no land, no water and no shelter? We have been discussing these things on the Demands for the Rehabilitation Ministry. It would be very unjust and unfair, I think, to talk that there should be no Bhakra-Nangal or there should be no Damodar Valley.

As far as the Damodar Valley Corporation is concerned, I would say that we are spending Rs. 80 crores—it is a very big sum—and the original purpose of starting this project was flood control. Flood control had the first priority, then irrigation and third was power. The original estimate for the Damodar Valley Project was Rs. 40 crores and we have now spent Rs. 80 crores. The original purpose was to remove the sorrow of that Damodar river by which millions of people were affected. That was a right step taken. But, unfortunately, as the project went on, as the project proceeded, that priority was neglected

and even today, I understand, that flood control purpose will not be entirely achieved by these dams. I have myself visited that area and I can say that we have built dams....

Dr. M. M. Das: It is entirely wrong to say that flood control purpose will not be served.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I have said it on some authority. I can present facts. The opinion of the experts is that after some years this purpose of flood control might not be fully served because we have based our estimates on the greatest flood which that area had some ten or fifteen years ago. The whole thing was based on that and if there is a greater flood than that in the future, we have not made sufficient provision for that. That is what I mean to say. I would advise the hon. Member from West Bengal to go and study these things and then tell me about it.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): Who are the experts?

Dr. M. M. Das: He has got his own experts.

Shri S. N. Das: I want to know the names of the experts.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: You can go through the reports of the Damodar Valley Corporation where you will find it. You are a member of the Public Accounts Committee and you should, certainly, know that. (*Interruption*) Mr. Chairman, I think I have every right to say what I say and the hon. Member will also have his time.

Shri Tushar Chatterjee (Serampore): It is only about big projects. But there are areas where the minor projects need improvement.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I am not saying about big projects at all. I am saying that the purpose for which the Damodar Valley Project was started would not be fully served.

The original estimate was Rs. 40 crores and it has gone very much above that.

I was coming to irrigation when I was interrupted by the Parliamentary Secretary. I was saying that though the dams have been constructed the irrigation canals are not ready. Does the hon. Parliamentary Secretary know how much of land in the Durgah Khund area is being irrigated by this dam? (*Interruptions*)

Shri S. N. Das: How can you expect irrigation when the barrage is still under construction?

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Some of the barrages are ready there. The Tilaiya dam is ready and not even a single acre has been cultivated.

There are so many interruptions that I find it difficult to proceed. I am not in the habit of interrupting hon. Members when they speak.

I agree with the principle underlying this Resolution that the criterion for starting projects in the country should be the backwardness of the area. I, therefore, feel that in formulating the Second Five Year Plan Government should take into consideration the backwardness of the area, where nothing has been done so far and where there is no drinking water. I request Government to take all these points into consideration.

Dr. Gangadhara Siva (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Coming as I do from Andhra, and particularly Rayalaseema, I would like to bring to the notice of this House that for the last several years continuously we have been suffering from acute shortage of water. That is the most unfortunate part of the country forsaken by God and forgotten by Government.

“Water, water everywhere,
But not a drop to drink.”

says the couplet. Everywhere we see water, but nobody had taken care

[Dr. Gangadhar Siva]

to look into the affairs of Rayalaseema, until the Prime Minister came to our rescue by sending the Army to deepen our wells. Even then we were not able to get sufficient water to drink. The whole country sympathised with the poor victims and sent assistance to the poor people of Rayalaseema. But I wonder how the Central Government was so unkind as not even to care for Rayalaseema.

I have been listening to my hon. friends who have criticised the policy of Government with regard to big projects. Of course, we need these big projects. But why should you not think at all of the backward areas? In Rayalaseema, whose grievance I am voicing here, no minor irrigation works have been started under the Five Year Plan. I would request the hon. Minister to make a note of this.

Shri S. N. Das: Is there any river there?

Dr. Gangadhar Siva: Of course, there are no perennial rivers; we have to depend on the rains. But if minor irrigation works are completed, we can conserve the rain water.

Groundnuts are one of the main commercial crops of Rayalaseema. I am sorry that the Commerce and Industry Ministry are so unkind that they have stabbed our ryots in the back by driving them into poverty. I hope that hereafter at least the Central Government will take more interest in the affairs of Rayalaseema.

Sir, Andhra it was in the whole country which has opened the eyes of the whole world by the verdict they have pronounced at the recent elections on the success of the democratic and socialist pattern of society followed under the able guidance of our Prime Minister. Under these circumstances, I would request the Central Government to pay more attention to Andhra, and particularly Rayalaseema, and also to include an adequate number of minor irrigation works in the next Five Year Plan.

Shri R. S. Diwan: When I look to the spirit of the resolution I find that it has been specially worded for areas like Rayalaseema and Travancore-Cochin. The spirit underlying the Resolution is that cheap and small projects should be given priority and taken in hand in backward areas. Some of our friends argued that their area has been neglected, simply because some big projects have not been started there. Evidently big projects are not possible there. That is no reason why they should be considered as neglected areas.

Not only am I a sympathiser of those areas, but let me tell you and the House that I am one of the sufferers, as I come from the Marathwada area of the Hyderabad State, where there are no prospects of big projects according to the Planning Commission. Our demand is the same. We want smaller projects which could be done with lesser money and shorter time. I do not therefore see any reason why my hon. friends from Rayalaseema and Travancore-Cochin should oppose this resolution. I quite agree with them that the neglected and backward areas should receive higher priority in the matter of equitable distribution of funds from the Centre. The Planning Commission should make an equitable distribution of funds according to the necessities of those areas. Where big projects are not feasible the Central Government should take up minor irrigation projects, so that those areas may get the benefits of irrigation. If we have got smaller projects then in addition to irrigation we can change the humidity of the region; we can see that there is sub soil percolation of water for our wells. This will benefit agriculture as well as provide drinking water. We cannot bring big rivers to areas where they don't exist; it is a question of nature. But where there are small rivers, they should be harnessed for the benefit of the people.

From the trend of the discussion and especially from the arguments by

our friends from the South, I find that they have shifted the whole emphasis of the Resolution to a different direction. I would request them to understand the spirit of the Resolution. The spirit of the Resolution, according to me, is that when bigger schemes are more costly and they require more time, Government should take smaller schemes in their hands so that while the cost may be less, the achievements and the results will be speedy. Therefore, I support the Resolution and request Government to give priority to those areas which are undeveloped and backward and where there are no possibilities of big projects.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): My hon. friend from Rayalaseema just now voiced the widespread feelings of the South. I am not in entire agreement with this Resolution. Of course, I do not attribute any motives to the Mover of the Resolution or question his intentions. The idea underlying the Resolution was all right when there was shortage of foodgrains in our country. Now that we have attained the goal of self-sufficiency we have to view the whole question from a different angle. Our country is progressing in all spheres and shining brilliantly now, like a full moon but there are some dark spots on it. I mean these are the poor and backward areas. These dark spots should be removed. If one or two of the limbs in the body are ailing it cannot be said that the body is sound and healthy. The ailment should be remedied, and the disease should be cured. I mean to say that the poor and backward areas should be improved, and those people living in the scarcity areas should be helped by all means and by all developmental schemes.

If this Resolution is accepted, what will happen? There is a feeling, a widespread feeling in the South that most of the funds of the plan were taken away by the North for all the major projects included in the Five Year Plan, leaving a scanty amount to the South. For instance, none of the big projects in the South, worth

mentioning, excepting the Tungabhadra project, has been included in the First Five Year Plan. If you refer to the Tungabhadra project, no doubt, it is a big project costing about Rs. 40 crores. When was it started? It was started during the Adviser's regime, and some work was done on that. Later on in the usual course, the execution of that work was continued and completed. Except that, what is the big project worth mentioning that has been included in the Plan? All the while, we, the people of Rayalaseema are clamouring for the high level channel of Tungabhadra but our cry has become a cry in the wilderness. I represented a number of times, made several speeches in the House, and approached the Ministers for the inclusion of the high level Channel of the Tungabhadra project in the 1 Five Year Plan. Yesterday also I said, and I am repeating it today, that it should be included in the Plan. Though the Tungabhadra project is constructed at a heavy cost, the area forty miles away from the Tungabhadra project is not getting even a drop of water. What is the good of constructing such a project at such a heavy cost, without giving water to the people to whom it was intended. I can understand if it is a fresh one, the Government can hesitate to take it up immediately. But it is included in the plan and Estimate of the original project. Unfortunately the Government is not coming forward to execute that work for inclusion of it in the 1 Five Year Plan, for the last three years they have been contemplating. Still nothing has materialised or come out.

The impression and the inference of the people of the South is that in the name of projects for flood control, some crores have been taken away, and now under the pretext of schemes of quick results and cheaper cost the remaining funds will be taken away and nothing will be left for the backward areas, particularly for the South. In the South we have very few rivers of perennial nature. And even if we have, the work has to be

[Shri Lakshmayya]

done at a heavy cost. And I do not think they would produce quick results because the land, though fertile is uneven in the South. It would take relatively more time to be brought under the plough. Under these circumstances we will be left with no benefit of the Plan. If this resolution is accepted some more projects in North India—why some more—innumerable projects will be included in the Second Five Year Plan, to be constructed in the North, because they have a number of river valleys. It will be like over-feeding the well fed man. What is the good of it? What we want is that the hungry and the needy should be given food and they should be protected. They should be fed and clothed.

What I wish to say in the end is that the poor and backward tracts should be taken care of. They should be given all the necessary protection. All irrigation facilities should be given to the scarcity areas and famine affected tracts and the black spots that are now existing on the shining map of India should be removed. Now there is no fear of shortage of food. The poor people in the scarcity areas should be given all help and brought to the same economic level and standard as are others in the developed areas of North. Then our India, the New India which you are going to build, will grow into a prosperous state and every citizen would feel happy.

With these words I oppose the resolution.

Mr. Chairman: May I know how long the hon. Minister will take?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): About twenty minutes.

Mr. Chairman: This discussion will go on up to 5-35 p.m. It commenced at 3-35 p.m.

5 P.M.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी (जिला हमीर-पुर) : सभापति जी, प्रस्तावक ने जो छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के पक्ष में प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, इस में कोई शक नहीं कि यह बहुत अच्छा प्रस्ताव है। जो हमारी पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना पूरी होने वाली है, उस में हमारी सरकार ने बड़े बड़े बांधों की योजना बनाई थी। इन बांधों में देश का बड़ा हित निहित है। अब जो भ्रगली योजना बन रही है, उस में हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा कि छोटे परन्तु आवश्यक काम पहले हों। हम कहते हैं कि जो हमारी योजना बनेगी वह जनता की योजना होगी। इस के लिये बहुत सी आवश्यक बातें ऐसी हैं कि जो सरकार को ध्यान में रखनी हैं। मिसाल के लिये मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि बहुत से ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं कि जहां पर बड़ी नदियां नहीं हैं और वहां पर बड़े बांध बनाये नहीं जा सकते। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर हम बड़े बड़े बांधों की बात सोचते रहेंगे, तो जिन क्षेत्रों में कोई आबपाशी के साधन नहीं हैं तथा सिंचाई की कोई अन्य व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहां पर कोई बांध बनेंगे ही नहीं। इस-लिये जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम उन क्षेत्रों की तरफ भी ध्यान दें कि जहां पर बड़े बांध तो नहीं बनाये जा सकते लेकिन जहां पर सिंचाई के साधन हमें पैदा करना है। इन साधनों को पैदा करने के लिये एक तो छोटे छोटे बांध बनवाइये, छोटी बंधियां नालों पर बांधी जा सकती हैं। छोटे छोटे बांध बांध कर वहां पर आप सिंचाई का काम ले सकते हैं। कई राज्यों में यह काम चल रहा है लेकिन जो सब से बड़े दुःख की बात है वह यह कि हमारे राज्य में यह किया गया है कि एक एकड़ जमीन में पानी केवल १०० रुपये की लागत में भर जाएं। उत्तर प्रदेश में यह औसत रक्खा गया है कि १००

रूपये में अगर एक एकड़ जमीन में पानी भर जाये तो वह बांध बनायेंगे, लेकिन अगर १०० रुपये से ज्यादा लगते हों, तो वह बांध नहीं बनायेंगे। अब आप को बतलाऊँ कि कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जैसे बुन्देलखंड, जो एक पहाड़ी तथा ऊँचा नीचा इलाका है और वहाँ पर सम्भव नहीं है कि सभी जगह १०० रुपये में एक एकड़ जमीन में पानी फैल जाये, इसलिये वहाँ जो बांध बनाने के लिये प्रयत्न आती हैं, वे मंजूर नहीं की जाती हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि औसतन अगर यह हो जाये कि किसी क्षेत्र में २ बीघे में १० रुपये लगते हैं और किसी जगह आधे बीघे में सौ रुपये लगते हैं, तो दोनों को जोड़ कर अगर दो सौ रुपये में दो एकड़ में पानी भरने का औसत पड़ जाता है तो ऐसी स्थिति में वहाँ पर बांध मंजूर करना चाहिये। किसी में औसतन कम लगे और दूसरे में ज्यादा लगे, तो दोनों को जोड़ कर औसत ठीक होने पर बांध खड़ा कर दिया जाये और ऐसा करने से जिस इलाके में ज्यादा खर्चा करना है, वहाँ के लोगों को भी लाभ पहुंचेगा और कम वाले इलाके को भी लाभ पहुंचेगा।

इस के अतिरिक्त मेरी शिकायत यह है कि जो नाले मौजूद हैं उन नालों की तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं गया है। नालों से दो नुकसान हम को होते हैं। एक तो यह कि बरसात के दिनों में मैंने अपनी कांस्टीट्यूंसी में जराखर तहसील राठ में देखा है कि ६-६ और ७-७ मील के घेरे में पानी भरा रहता है, दो तीन महीने तक पानी वहाँ पर भरा रहता है और बरसात निकल जाने के बाद वह पानी बिल्कुल सूख जाता है, और उस पानी का कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पाता है। साथ ही साथ बरसात के दिनों में तमाम ट्रैफिक रुक जाता है, न बैलगाड़ी जा सकती है न घोड़ा भा जा सकता है और किसी सवारी की बात तो जाने दीजिये,

इतने पानी में पैदल चलने में भी काफ़ी दुश्वारी पेश आती है। ऐसा एक नाला पांडुवाहक है जो अनेकों गांवों को द्वीपवत् बना देता है। यह नाला इतना गहरा और तेज है कि तैर कर पार करना भी आसान नहीं। आप समझ सकते हैं कि अगर आप ऐसे नालों पर बांध बना दें तो उस का एक लाभ तो यह होगा कि उस पानी का हम इस्तेमाल कर सकेंगे और साथ ही साथ यातायात भी चलता रहेगा। एक काम तो आप को यह करना चाहिये कि जहाँ जहाँ पर ऐसे खतरनाक नाले हों, उन पर बांध बना दीजिये, और उस से आप का आब-पाशी का भी काम चलेगा और यातायात का साधन भी लोगों को उपलब्ध होगा।

मेरे क्षेत्र में दो बड़े बड़े बांध बनाये गये हैं जिन से कई लाभ हुए हैं। कबरई बांध पर सत्तरह लाख रुपया खर्च आया और जिस से ५ हजार एकड़ की आबपाशी हुई, दूसरे अर्जुन बांध बनाने पर ६५ लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ जिस से २६ हजार एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई हुई जिस का अन्दाजा यह है कि १७ लाख का ५.५ गुना तो खर्च हुआ लेकिन सिंचाई हुई ६ गुनी। यह ठीक है कि बड़े बड़े बांध बनाने से काफ़ी क्षेत्र में सिंचाई हो सकती है। इसलिये जब छोटे बांधों के लिये मैं कहता हूँ तो उस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि बड़े बांधों की योजना बिल्कुल छोड़ दी जाये, मेरा कहना तो यह है कि बड़े बांध जहाँ पर बनाये जा सकते हों, अवश्य बनायें जायें लेकिन इस के साथ साथ ऐसे प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये और ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि जहाँ जहाँ बड़े बांध बनना सम्भव नहीं है, और वहाँ सिंचाई की जरूरत है, ऐसे स्थानों पर छोटे छोटे बांध बनाये जाने चाहियें, अगर इस क्रिस्म की योजना आप करेंगे तो मुझे विश्वास है कि आप अपने उद्देश्य में पूर्णतया सफल होंगे और

[श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी]

आप के ऐसा करने से जनता में भी आप के प्रति विश्वास उत्पन्न होगा ।

लेकिन जो सब से बड़ी बात में आप से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि कुछ इलाक़े ऐसे हैं कि जहां के निवासी श्रमदान देने को तैयार हैं और श्रमदान देकर वह काम करना चाहते हैं ऐसे कामों के लिये एक तिहाई रुपया या आधा रुपया आप देते हैं और बाकी वह श्रमदान से पूरा कर देते हैं । इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि जहां जनता श्रमदान करने को तैयार है और अपना योग देने को तैयार है, वहां सब से पहले योजना तैयार की जाये । जो लोग श्रमदान देने को तैयार न हों, उन को प्रायर्टी न दी जाये । हमारे इलाक़े जिला हमीरपुर में ३६ मील की नहरें श्रमदान से बनाई गई हैं, और भी काम हुए हैं जैसे लगभग १०० मील सड़कें, पंचायत घर, विनोबा पाठशाला, अस्पताल आदि आदि । उस के लिये सरकार से एक कौड़ी भी नहीं ली गई, सरकार कोई मदद हम को नहीं करती, यहां तक कि एक तिहाई की भी सहायता नहीं मिली । सरकार उस इलाक़े में मदद करती है जहां कि जनता श्रमदान में सहयोग नहीं दे रही है । अतएव मैं कहता हूं कि यदि श्रमदान के काम पर आप जोर देंगे तो देश में उत्साह बढ़ेगा । असली जरूरत सरकार की मदद की वहां पर होती है जहां कि लोग श्रमदान देने को तैयार होते हैं । जहां जरूरत नहीं होती है वहां के लोग खामोश बैठे रहते हैं । आप के जो संसद् सदस्य तथा अन्य प्रतिनिधि हैं वह अपने अपने क्षेत्रों की बात जानते हैं, आप जो योजना बनायें, उन में उन की भी राय लीजिये और विधान सभा के जो सदस्य हैं उन से भी राय लीजिये, जो अधिकारियों के स्तर (आफिशियल लेवल) पर योजनायें बनती हैं, उन में सही सही बातों का पता

नहीं चल पाता । इसलिये सरकार को चाहिये कि जो भी वह योजना बनाये उन्हें कार्यकर्ता (पब्लिक वर्कर्स) देहातों में जो काम करते हैं उन की राय ले कर बनाना चाहिये, क्योंकि ऐसा करने से आप के जो प्रोजेक्ट्स बनेंगे वह ज्यादा सरल बनेंगे, कम खर्चीले होंगे और ज्यादा लाभदायक होंगे । अगर आप मेरे सुझावों को मान लेंगे और राज्य सरकारों को इस सिलसिले में आवश्यक ताक़ीद करेंगे तो मुझे विश्वास है कि आप की अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना सही माइने में जनता की सच्ची योजना होगी और सब लोग उस की क़द्र करेंगे ।

श्री पी० एल० बारूपाल (गंगानगर-झुंझनू-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : हमारे बहुत से साथी पहले बोल चुके हैं । हर एक ने बताया कि हमारा एरिया बैंकवर्ड है, मैं भी उन से सहमत हूं, लेकिन राजस्थान जोकि बीरभूमि जरूर है परन्तु वह प्रदेश कितना सूखा और भूखा है यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है । मैं आप को बताऊं कि हमारे राजस्थान प्रदेश की समस्या बड़ी गंजीब है, वहां पर बीस, बीस मील दूरी तक पानी पीने को नहीं मिलता है सिंचाई की बात तो दूर रही, बीकानेर की तहसीलों लूनकरनसर आदि में पानी नहीं निकलता है और अगर निकलता भी है तो ३०० फुट गहरा और खारा उस को पीने से पशु भी मर जाते हैं । कई गांव ऐसी हालत में हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस मर भूमि की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर ऐसे बांध बांधे जायें जो सिंचाई के लिये हो तो बड़ी खुशी की बात है लेकिन कम से कम लोगों को पानी तो पीने को मिल जाये और अगर वहां पर पानी लोगों को सुलभ हो जाये तो वहां की जनता बड़ी सुखी और सन्तुष्ट हो सकती है । पानी को

वहां पर कितनी कमी महसूस की जाती है, इस के बारे में तो राजस्थान की हिस्ट्री में और दूसरी किताबों में भी पढ़ा होगा कि वहां के ग्रामीण लोग आप को पीने के लिये दूध दे सकते हैं लेकिन पानी नहीं, क्योंकि पानी को वह बचा कर रखना चाहते हैं। पानी उन को अति प्रिय है क्योंकि उस की वहां पर बहुत ही कमी है। पानी बड़ी मुश्किल से मिलता है। जिस को छोटे कुण्डों में वर्षा होने पर इकट्ठा करते हैं। अन्त में मैं और अधिक न कह कर यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो जैसलमेर और बीकानेर के इलाके हैं वहां पर नहरें और बांध बनाये जायें जो कम से कम ग्रामीण लोगों को पीने के पानी की और खेती की सुविधा हो जाये। मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे थोड़ा सा समय अपने विचार प्रकट करने के हेतु दिया।

Shri Hathi : As one looks at this Resolution, *prima facie* it appears to be an ideal proposition which generally no one would like to object to. But that is only an impression which is gained at a glance. As one goes deeper into that and studies the wording of the Resolution, one rather feels hesitant to accept word for word what is contained in the Resolution. The spirit of the Resolution may be commendable but when this House accepts a resolution, the question before the House would be whether we would like to bind the House with that resolution. That is exactly what happened during the course of the debate here.

As we find from the trend of the debate, the Mover of this Resolution supported it. The very next speaker qualified it by saying that there may be cases where cheapness may not be the main consideration and he quoted the example of floods. Flood protection may not be cheaper; it may not yield the same returns as another project. He also emphasised the needs of other areas. He mentioned the other two projects. The third speaker, as

the debate proceeded, was inclined to move an amendment and thought that it would not be proper to bind the House with the Resolution and wanted the word 'usually' be added to that. As the debate progressed further, other considerations began to prevail and we had before us the consideration of regional areas, backward areas, scarcity areas, distribution of national wealth and so many other factors. Later on, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava spoke and he referred to the report of the Planning Commission and the various standards which have been laid down in determining priorities.

All this leads us to one conclusion. Even looking from the trend of the discussion in the House and the various shades of opinion as had been expressed here they go to show that as the Resolution stands, it would not be acceptable. Of course, as I mentioned at the very beginning, it *prima facie* seems to be an ideal one.

I shall now say what actually the Planning Commission has laid down in this regard. The Resolution as it stands wants that for determining priorities of the river valley schemes to be executed in the Second Five Year Plan, preference should be given to those schemes which are capable of producing quick results at cheaper cost. What is cheap? It is to be qualified. There are various factors which make a scheme cheap or make a scheme costly. There may be two schemes in the same area: one scheme may be capable of irrigating a particular acreage of land; it may be cheaper. There may be another scheme in the same State but the scheme may be situated in a scarcity area or a backward area or a needy area. It may be costly when compared to the other scheme. That is to say if the first scheme costs about Rs. 150 per acre, the other might be costing about Rs. 200 per acre but the area that has to be irrigated by the second costlier scheme may be larger enough and may also include areas sought to be irrigated by the cheaper scheme. So, if you compare the two schemes, the

[Shri Hathi]

first one which was cheaper in cost was to irrigate only a particular area, a limited area, excluding the scarcity area but by an addition of a few rupees more per acre you can cover that very area and also give benefit to a larger area as well as a scarcity area or a backward area or an area that is in need of water. Between the two, which should we choose? Shall we simply on the ground that it is cheaper exclude the other one which goes to benefit the area which is in dire need of water and irrigation? Here, hon. Members have expressed this opinion that that should not be the only standard. Cheapness by itself cannot be the sole criterion. Of course we have to take into consideration that the schemes that are included in the Plan are comparatively cheap. But the word 'cheap' has to be defined and has to be thought of from various considerations. The Resolution, as it is moved, does not at all say what cheapness means. Cheapness may not be purely in terms of money. It may be in terms of benefit to the community from other points of view also. It may be in relation to the saving of human life also. It may be in regard to other factors also. And these factors are very well enunciated in the criterion laid down by the Planning Commission in the report at page 367. I shall read, with your permission, the relevant clause which is No. 3:

"Projects which are more remunerative in direct financial returns in terms of cost of irrigation per acre or per unit of power generated and in total benefit to the community and those which would yield quick results should be given preference." This is one of the criteria laid down. It means both the things. It says quicker results must be obtained. It also says that it should be less in cost, not less in cost independently of everything else.

With regard to the total benefit which a community would derive from the scheme, that is a co-ordinat-

ed way in which we have to look at a particular scheme. And then the other standard which is laid down is at clause 5 which says:

"Region-wise requirements of food and power must receive due consideration and also the needs of backward areas".

Now, if we were to take the policy as enunciated by the Planning Commission in fixing priority, it meets almost all the arguments which have been advanced. It says that it is not only the cheapness that has to be considered, it is not only the quickness of the results that has to be considered singly but we have to take into consideration the needs of the region and the fact that a particular area is a backward area. So, on the whole, we have to take into consideration various factors and then fix priorities. It would, therefore, not be appropriate to bind this House by a resolution which, though it has a good motive behind it, might sometimes prove or offer difficulties in the way of fixing priorities.

In connection with the fixing of priorities, several Members had raised questions with regard to the individual schemes. I do not think this is an occasion where it would be proper for me to offer any remarks on any individual schemes because when a particular scheme is discussed it could be discussed in relation to the various considerations which have to be taken into account by fixing priority. Why a particular scheme was included, why a particular scheme was excluded, could all be discussed at length when we have proper time for that, but so far as the first Plan was concerned, generally we all know that there were schemes already taken up in hand. We had not sufficient data available with us and even the schemes that we started were started very often on incomplete data, incomplete investigation, with the result that we have found, and the House knows, that very often we had

to have further investigations made. Anyway, looking to the needs of the country then and having regard to the fact that certain projects were already in hand, these projects were taken in hand and included in the Plan. Now we have reached a stage when it may be possible for us to have a clear picture of the country as a whole, when we have got time to see the needs of the different parts of the country, to see how far it would be practical to have a particular scheme in a particular area, what would be the public enthusiasm in support of a particular scheme and how far the people are ready to receive the scheme.

A suggestion was made that schemes where public co-operation would be coming forward should be given priority. That is of course a suggestion which I welcome. We have in fact entered upon an experiment where if the experiment succeeds—and I am quite sure that the experiment is proving successful—we can have it elsewhere and we can have more such projects and the tempo of river valley projects in the sector of public co-operation would increase and if that is so, nothing would be difficult in this country for achieving good results in shorter periods. We have enough man-power and if the surplus man-power that is available to the country would all co-operate in contributing to the various constructions of dams, earth dams and it may be even masonry dams, it would not be difficult at all to achieve our targets in shorter periods than we are doing today. I am sure that the people would respond to this. So far as the Government is concerned, we have already, as I said, started an experiment at Kosi and we hope to make it a success.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I would like to ask of the hon. Minister one clarification. Is it his feeling that the Community Projects and the National Extension Service are going to be permanent?

Shri Hathi: I am sorry. I was not talking about the Community Projects. I was replying to a point raised by Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I have one doubt to be cleared in this connection. Where works are being completed by *Shramdhan* drives and where Government promised one-third by way of assistance, and when that too is not given to them, that becomes a difficult problem.

Shri Hathi: We are mixing perhaps two things. One is the question of the local development works; the other is, what I was talking about, that is, the point which the hon. Member referred to—our engineers' visit to China and people's participation in the construction of earth dams. In such works there was no question of one-third or one-half to contribute. It may be either *Shramdhan* or it may be even one of labour co-operative coming forward. It is not that we want *Shramdhan* only. People may not be in a position to give *Shramdhan*, they can mobilise to work on payment.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In our area they are prepared.

Shri Hathi: It may be. People may be poor there and they may not be able to contribute anything. It does not matter. What we want is not contribution in cash or even contribution of free labour. What we want is more men, more labour to come forward. It may be village co-operative societies or labour co-operatives. They can come forward and carry on the work.

The other point was about the community projects where one-half or one-third is demanded from the people. That is a different issue altogether. I shall not touch that point. When I was talking about people's co-operation in the construction of river valley projects, I had a different idea altogether and that was about having embankments and earth

[Shri Hathi]

dams with the co-operation of the people—it may be either as *Sharm-dhan* or it may be even paid; that was the idea.

The other point that was referred to was the equitable distribution of national wealth. I was rather pained to hear the criticism that more money is being given to a particular part in the north and less money is given to the other part. The idea is to distribute wherever possible and wherever feasible. Wherever it is technically feasible we start different schemes in different parts of the country. It is not that north is to be favoured more than the south or east than the west. I do not think that is the spirit with which we should look at the projects or at any part of the country; nor would I look at Rayalaseema from the point of view whether it is in the north, south, east or west. What the Planning Commission has said is...

Shri Lakshmayya: Scarcity areas.

Shri Hathi:..... that the needs of the region, backwardness of the area and the interests of the area must be the criterion and not as to what particular part or direction of the country it comes from. We are only concerned as to whether that part is in need of irrigation; whether there is scarcity and whether the schemes are feasible. Even in scarcity areas, I say for the benefit of this House that we are not fixing any upper limit—not that it should be only Rs. 100 per acre—and in scarcity areas there are schemes for which we have sanctioned about Rs. 500 per acre or even more.

Shri Lakshmayya: In Rayalaseema the high level canal is feasible and so let it be included.

Shri Hathi: For scarcity areas schemes worth about Rs. 200 crores have been sanctioned. Various schemes in different parts of the country have been sanctioned. There, the criterion of Rs. 100, Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 per acre has not been stuck to. In fact,

that has been relaxed in several cases because it is not actually weighing in balance of the money against the water that is to be given. Where we know that the area is in dire need of water and it has to be given water for irrigation purposes—if there is potentiality of course,—the fact that it costs Rs. 200 or even Rs. 500 cannot come in the way of scarcity areas.

Regarding the other individual schemes, as I said, I am not going to reply regarding all the schemes—it may not be possible and generally it cannot be possible.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister has exceeded his time. So, he may finish in another two minutes.

Shri Hathi: I will take only one more minute. My submission is that, as we have seen from the trend of the House, it is not possible to accept the Resolution as it is. Though in spirit the Planning Commission has accepted it, there are various other considerations which also we have to take into consideration. Therefore, it is not possible for the Government to accept the Resolution. But, I hope, in view of the policy which is laid down so clearly by the Commission, the hon. Member would not press his Resolution.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I am glad that the principles underlying my Resolution have been accepted by the Planning Commission and are being accepted by the hon. Minister in charge of it. But, I am pained at one thing. That is, that I have been misunderstood by several hon. Members who have spoken. I never meant to exclude any backward area or make any distinction between, north, south, east and west. What I wanted was to conserve national wealth and use it to the highest good of the country. If that principle is accepted, I feel satisfied that the purpose underlying my Resolution has been served. I would, therefore, seek the permission of the House to withdraw it.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR
1955-56**

DEMANDS re MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Chairman: The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Defence which the hon. Members intend to move:

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motion
11	98, 290, 372, 661, 668, 669, 670, 585 to 596 and 223, 224, 662 to 667.
15	374.

Representation of Scheduled Castes in Army, Navy and Air Force.

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayurum—Reserved-Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to recruit enough personnel belonging to Scheduled Castes in Defence Services.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Unsatisfactory Budgeting

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Ordnance Officers (Civilian) in Army Ordnance Corps.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to achieve self-sufficiency in war materials by reorganisation of Ordnance Factories.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Compulsory military training.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Junior Commissioned Officers in Army.

Sardar Hukum Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for co-ordinating Defence with Socio-Economic planning.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Modernisation of Defence Forces.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Reorientation of J.C.O. Cadre

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Lack of co-ordination between Defence and other Ministries and Departments.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Mr. Chairman]

Need for greater emphasis on Defence Science Organization.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Reorganization of M.E.S.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide for proper preservation and utilization of valuable stores in Ordnance and Engineering Depots.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Urgent necessity for reorganization of Ordnance Factories in national interest.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desirability of enlarging educational and training establishments under Ministry of Defence.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Expansion of Naval Defence by co-ordination with ship-building, harbour-development and other Civilian activities

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Expansion of Air Force Reserves, Air Defence Reserves and Auxiliary Air Forces.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Co-ordination of three Services for training civilians for national service and defence.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

General irregularities in Accounts of Defence Department.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Use of Defence Forces for socio-economic reconstruction of country.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Care and preservation of stores in Ordnance Depots.

Shri R. R. Shastri (Kanpur Dist.-Central): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need of re-organising Ordnance Depots.

Shri R. R. Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Confirmation of Ordnance Officers
(Civilian) in Army Ordnance
Corps.*

Shri R. R. Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Categorisation of Ordnance Officers
(Civilian) in Army Ordnance
Corps.*

Shri R. R. Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Working Conditions of Defence
employees.*

Shri R. R. Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Desirability of creating a Land Army
out of present Forces and ex-ser-
vice men.*

Shri R. R. Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Purchase of stores in foreign countries.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence services, non-Effective Charges' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the
28th March 1955.*

Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

3307

3308

LOK SABHA
Friday, 25th March, 1955.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I.)

12-30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Demands in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and I shall call upon the hon. Minister to reply. I think he will take about half an hour or so.

After that the House will take up the Demands in respect of the Ministry of Defence and thereafter the Bill to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, which is more or less a formal business.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I suggest that the Bill may be taken up at 2-30 when the non-official business starts, because it is more or less non-official as it concerns all the Members.

Mr. Speaker: It is an official Bill, no doubt—though it may benefit the non-official Members of Parliament. Anyhow, I shall take it up at 2-30. That does not matter.

***DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR**
1955-56

DEMANDS re MINISTRY OF FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A large num-

ber of hon. Members of this House, who took part yesterday in the debate on the Demands of this ministry paid, and rightly paid, a warm tribute to the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. As his successor in office there would be few persons who are in a better position to appreciate the magnitude of his work than myself. It was on account of his bold and imaginative policy that there is stability on the food front today. I join in the chorus of tribute paid by the Members of this House to Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.

I am grateful to the Members of this House for their friendly approach and the cordial manner in which they have dealt with these Demands. Many of the proposals made have been constructive. My colleague Dr. P. S. Deshmukh has answered most of the points raised. None-the-less I take this opportunity of assuring the hon. Members that the suggestions made by them will be carefully considered by the Ministry and we shall do our utmost to act up to them.

There was one subject, and a very important one, to which reference was made practically by every speaker yesterday, with which I propose to deal. It is the all important question of stabilisation of the prices of agricultural products. It has caused a large amount of anxiety both inside the House and outside and I fully share that anxiety. In fact, it has been my earnest effort to give as much support to the prices as is possible under the circumstances. But I would earnestly request the hon. Members to approach this very important problem in a dispassionate

**Moved with the recommendation of the President.*

[Shri A. P. Jain]

manner. I want to give the magnitude of the fall in prices of foodgrains, with which I propose to deal first.

According to the Wholesale Price Index in cereals the aggregate fall has been 21 per cent. As regards specific foodgrains, during the past year rice has fallen by 18 per cent., wheat by 13 per cent., jowar by 41 per cent., bajra by 21 per cent. If this fall in prices had been correspondingly accompanied.....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): What about gram?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have not included it here, but I will come to gram later on. If this fall in prices had been correspondingly accompanied by a fall in the prices of the manufactured goods which the peasants normally consume, there would not have been much cause for anxiety. But not only the prices of the manufactured goods which the peasant consumes have not gone down, but in some cases they have gone up.

I am grateful to my colleague, the Finance Minister, who ultimately decided to drop the proposal to increase the excise duty on coarse and medium cloth which is generally consumed by the peasant. The fact that the Government as a whole is very anxious about this fall in prices would also be apparent from the concessions which my colleague the Railway Minister has given on the movement of foodgrains and of fertilizers.

Most of the Members when they spoke yesterday on the stabilisation of prices more or less thought that the Government should enter the market and make purchases on a large scale. An hon. Member of this House, Sardar Lal Singh, referred to what has been done in the United States and he suggested that we should follow the policy of stabilisation more or less on the lines of what has been done in the United States.

[**PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA** in the Chair.]

I submit that the conditions of India are very different from those of the United States. What is good for them is not necessarily good or possible for us. We have to find our own remedies.

I may refer to a few features which distinguish our conditions from those of the United States. The total national income of the United States is about 357 billion dollars. As against that, the value of farm produce in the United States is 21.3 billion dollars. That is, of the total national income the income from the agricultural sector constitutes only 6 per cent. Their total annual budget is 71.6 billion dollars. Thus the total farm produce is only 30 per cent. of their budget. Taking the comparative figures in India, our annual national income is a little less than Rs. 10,000 crores out of which nearly Rs. 5,000 crores is the income from farm produce. In other words the income from the agricultural sector constitutes about 50 per cent. of the total national income and it is 1,100 per cent. of our annual budget. It is apparent from these figures that any scheme of price stabilisation on the lines of the United States will have to be primarily financed or at least substantially financed by the agricultural sector and that would be no remedy. In connection with a recent deal which we were negotiating with the U. S. A. about the import of certain farm produce, we found that its value in the registers of the C.C.C. was 40 million dollars but the market value had fallen to 24 million dollars. That is, there had been a loss of no less than 16 million dollars which was the difference between the book-value and the market value. Assuming that this is any indication, are we in a position to bear these losses? That is one aspect of it.

The second thing which distinguishes our agricultural economy from that of the United States is that the agricultural economy of the United

States is one essentially of surpluses. In our case, at best, it is an economy of matching. May be that we have some excess of production in one or another kind of foodgrains and deficit in some others. But, taking the picture as a whole, we have by no means a surplus economy and that too on the basis of a low consumption of about 1,600 to 1,700 calories per capita in India. The minimum calories needed to keep a man in full health are 2,800 calories. Therefore, our diet is deficient in essential elements. An important thing before the country is to make up this deficiency in the food. Therefore, for a long time to come, we have scope not only for greater consumption but for consumption of a better quality food. What really is lacking today is the purchasing power of the people. The people have not got the wherewithal to pay for sufficient and good food. Hon. Members would be aware that the Finance Minister has provided for a deficit budget of more than Rs. 300 crores during the next year. During the Second Five Year Plan, our expenditure on development schemes is going to be, I believe, of the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores per year. The deficit financing which we may have to undertake in the future as also the money which we shall have to spend on the development programmes, I hope, will give the requisite purchasing power to the people and that appears to me to be the only solution of some of the ills which are a feature of our agricultural sector.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): What about the purchasing power of the peasant?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am coming to that.

In order to find a correct remedy we must analyse the causes of steep fall in the prices of agricultural products. When we shifted over from a controlled economy to a free economy, it was anticipated that there will be a certain amount of decline in the prices of agricultural produce and

that should be welcome. But, the unfortunate feature has been that the decline has been uneven and more steep than what it should have been. It is a well known fact that when the prices have a tendency to fall, people have no more incentive to build up reserves. Even the accumulated reserves come into the market. With the falling of prices, quite big reserves which had been built up by peasants and middlemen for sale in the open market and black market during the control days have come into the market and this has unhinged the market conditions. During the last 10 or 12 years of control, the market has been upset. Articles which we used to export before the controls have ceased to be exported during this time. The case of pulses is relevant here. We were exporting a substantial quantity of pulses and gram. But, during the 10 years of control, there were no such exports and we have been completely cut off from our foreign markets. Even internally, during the period of control, the market was considerably upset. You have also to bear in mind that the integration of the princely States with what were formerly British provinces has brought in certain new factors. I have tried to make a study of the proverbially low bowels of depression in the States where, with backward economy, they had more or less barter economy. In the olden days nobody cared about the low prices then. There was also very little of surplus. In this democratic regime we have become conscious and these areas have attracted our attention. These are some of the things which we have to bear in mind in order to find a solution.

The House should be aware that in the month of December, Government announced a policy of making selective purchases of certain coarse food-grains. The basis of that policy was to help the peasant. It was not our intention to ensure the losses of the trade. Therefore, we decided that wherever the prices of the coarse

[Shri A. P. Jain]

grains went down unduly low, Government would start purchasing direct from the peasant. The prices announced were: Jawar Rs. 5-8-0. Maize Rs. 5-8-0, and Bajra Rs. 6-0-0. Accordingly we issued instructions to the State Governments specifying certain markets where they could make purchases if the prices went below those figures. We further requested the State Governments to send us information about any other markets where the prices had gone below those figures, so that we might authorise them to make purchases.

Shri S. S. More: Did you take into consideration the cost of production when you fixed these prices?

Shri A. P. Jain: Well, we took everything into consideration—our capacity, the normal relationship between the price of wheat and coarse grains, and what would be the basic cost of production. All these we took into consideration. We also authorised the State Governments to send us a list of those *mandis* where they thought that there was a case for purchases. Accordingly we have authorised them and some purchases have been made, but I must confess that when we took the decision, much of the coarse grain had already entered the market and the peasant could not fully benefit from our decision. Recently, hon. Members will remember, I made an announcement in this House that Government have decided to make purchase of wheat in specified *mandis* where the price of wheat shows a tendency to go below Rs. 10 per maund. That announcement has had a healthy effect. The House will also remember that my predecessor, Shri Kidwai, made a similar announcement in the month of June last and it had immediate effect. This year we have been more cautious and we have made this announcement well in advance of the arrival of the crop in the market. I am making arrangements in different markets for the purchases and I do hope that this measure will ensure a minimum price of Rs. 10 to a grower of wheat.

I made mention of certain areas which have always been suffering from the malady of low prices and those areas are mostly situated in what were formerly princely States. We have given a lot of thought to that—the Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry and my Ministry—and we have come to the conclusion that the proper way to deal in those areas would be to induct more of purchasing power. Where we find that there are difficulties of transport, we build roads and help the development of transport. Otherwise also we undertake developmental works which would provide employment to the people and at the same time enable them to spend more on food.

Here, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the conditions prevailing in Madhya Pradesh. In Hoshangabad wheat is selling at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0, in Wun in Yeotmal District, it is selling at Rs. 10-4-0; on the other hand, in Wardha, wheat is selling at Rs. 16-6-0, in Balaghat at Rs. 17-8-0 and in Kondagaon at Rs. 21-0-0. I requested the State Food Minister to come here and discuss with me the question of this disparity. We both came to the conclusion that this is due to the want of transport and proper marketing facilities. That is one way in which we are trying to deal with the problem of certain backward areas.

The House would also be aware that there are seasonal fluctuations. In June last price of wheat went down in certain areas below Rs. 10 and in December the average price was between Rs. 14 and Rs. 15. In fact, it has been an unfortunate feature of the agricultural economy in India that the peasant sells when the rates are the lowest and he buys when the rates are the highest. This has been a long-standing problem, and I am glad to say today that we have after all decided to deal with this problem in an effective manner.

The House would be aware that the Reserve Bank appointed a committee for conducting a survey of rural credit. The report of that committee has been under the consideration of the Reserve Bank of India and of the various Ministries. It is a comprehensive report which deals with co-operative rural credit, co-operative marketing, co-operative processing and co-operative warehousing. The broad features of the report are that the Reserve Bank and the State Governments will be responsible for providing rural credit and a radical change is being made in the provisions of rural credit. Hitherto, rural credit was provided more or less on the security of land, so that the middle and the smaller peasant was kept out of it. Henceforth it is proposed in that report that the rural credit would be provided on the security of the crop. Crop survey would be done and the possible estimates of the yield made. A certain percentage of that estimate would be advanced to the peasant. Thereby, not only the bigger peasant, but the smaller and the middle peasants would also benefit. The marketing of this produce will have to be done through the co-operative credit society and this produce will be stored in the warehouse. It is proposed to set up a chain of warehouses at markets of all-India importance, State importance and smaller markets where the peasant normally sells his foodgrains. It will be open to the peasant to deposit his foodgrain in the warehouse, to get a receipt of the warehouse, and he can raise credit on it so that the main difficulty which arises in the matter of prices today will I hope be very largely obviated by this very sensible scheme which the Rural Credit Survey Committee has proposed.

The House would be aware that the first decision namely to take over the control of the Imperial Bank with a view to convert it into the State Bank of India has already been announced in the House, and details are being worked out. I hope the neces-

sary legislation will be introduced during this session.

The co-operative marketing, processing and warehousing are being examined in my Ministry and we hope to come out with the full and detailed scheme before the House in the near future.

These are some of the things which we have done in order to give support to the food prices and to equalise the inequalities both in point of time and in point of space. I will sum them up again. We have started purchasing at what might be called the floor prices in specified markets direct from the grower. We have decided to develop means of transport in regions where they do not exist, or where they are bad. We have also decided to develop marketing in areas where it does not exist. In order to abviate the inequalities in point of time, we propose to implement the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee with all the speed, and to build a chain of warehouses.

Yet another method by which we have given support, and in which we have succeeded to a certain extent, is to encourage export. I will take the case of ground-nut prices which practically governs the prices of other oilseeds. In 1952-53, the crop failed, and the prices went up. Export of ground-nut was banned in June 1953, and it continued to be banned for almost a year. In 1953-54 the crop was better, and the ban was removed; the prices began to go down, but when exports were allowed, they firmed up a little. With the prospects of a good crop in 1955, the prices again showed a tendency to go down. Now, the corrective action which we took was on the following lines. We allowed an export quota of 1,24,000 tons of ground-nut oil, and 20,000 tons of hand-picked special ground-nuts. We also reduced the export duty from Rs. 350 per ton to Rs. 100 per ton. With regard to the quota, which was formerly being issued only to the established shippers, we gave the same facilities to the crushers also. The

[Shri A. P. Jain]

quota was allowed to be exported from all the ports instead of selected ports. The result of all that has been that the price of ground-nut has firm-ed up from Rs. 30-10-0 in January to Rs. 34-14-0 in February, and to Rs. 33-13-0 in March, i. e., about Rs. 920 per ton in March.

Now, I come to the case of another important commodity, the pulses. During the last ten years there had been no export of pulses. A small export of pulses was allowed towards the end of June 1954. But that was not enough to give support to the prices. After June 1954, we allowed a quota of export of 15,000 tons, and recently we have allowed another quota of 50,000 tons of export. Gram, about which a question was put to me, has now been put on the list of free export. I have known, rather unofficially of course, from certain merchants that they are now negotiating the export of gram to foreign markets. We were in the past exporting a good deal of gram to the foreign markets, and I am hopeful that it will be possible for us to export a good quantity of gram this year.

I said that our foreign marketing has been rather disturbed on account of the policy of control. I have decided to send out a trade mission consisting of some of the leading traders dealing in different commodities to foreign countries, so that they may study the needs of the foreign markets and re-establish their contacts, which were broken during the period of controls.

Even in regard to the internal markets, I propose to appoint a committee which will carefully go into the wide fluctuations or variations which exist in the prices of foodgrains and other agricultural products in different markets, so that we may have an integrated picture as to the causes of these variations, and we may find a suitable remedy to remove them.

So far as the prices of products, which the agriculturist normally consumes, are concerned, we have been giving quite a bit of thought as to how to reduce those prices. I must confess that so far I have not succeeded in finding out a formula whereby we can make the articles of consumption available to the peasant more cheaply except in one case, that is, the case of fertiliser. I hope to pronounce shortly some reduction in the price of fertiliser. I have also requested some of the sister Ministries to lend us support to find out the ways in which we can devise a scheme whereby we could supply at least some of the essential articles of consumption like agricultural implements etc., to the agriculturists at lower prices.

I can assure the House that I am as much perturbed by this precipitate fall in the prices of agricultural produce as any one else.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): May I know whether the hon. Minister is doing something for cotton?

Shri A. P. Jain: For cotton? Yes. There is already a floor price of Rs. 495 per candy, and the export of short staple cotton is being encouraged, and more quota is expected to be released.

I am very anxious about this fall in prices, but I want to find out a practical solution. I would request the hon. Members of the House to give me a practical solution, a solution which may be within our capacity, and a solution which may suit our conditions.

Before I sit down, I would like to say that so far as food is concerned, our prospects are quite cheerful. We had given up the import of the coarse grains some time ago. We have no idea of importing any rice. So far as wheat is concerned, we have to import a certain quantity under commitments already made, and maybe, as a result of an overall settlement with the United States on the aid and assistance programmes we may have

to import some wheat. As regards the internal situation is concerned, I think that we are in a fairly safe position so far as foodgrains are concerned, and if we have to import any wheat, that will be only for building reserves for a possible contingency.

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): What will be the price of the imported wheat?

Shri A. P. Jain: All these matters are under negotiation and I may inform the House that the purchase of wheat forms part of the overall policy of aid and assistance to the Government. The United States is providing aid and assistance to a substantial extent by making available the surplus agricultural produce.

Shri S. S. More: Will not the imported wheat depress further the price of wheat?

Shri A. P. Jain: Certainly not, because if we import any wheat, we will import it for building reserves, not for releasing it in the market. That too would be only under the overall consideration of aid and assistance which is a much larger question and does not relate to this particular Ministry.

As I was saying, part of the aid made available to us is in the form of the surplus farm produce in the United States of America. We take that produce, sell it here and out of the proceeds of that produce, we finance our developmental programme. So when the question of the import of any foreign produce arises it is considered in the larger perspective of certain funds being made available to us for the purpose of development projects. In any case, I think so far as food is concerned, we are in a quite satisfactory condition and I do hope that this phenomenon of erratic change in the food prices is not going to be a permanent feature. With more of money in the hands of the people and the restoration of normalcy, many of these somewhat erratic features will disappear and I

do hope things will progress satisfactorily.

Shri S. S. More: May I ask a question? The Planning Commission have already said that they will devise a machinery for the purpose of stabilising agricultural prices. May I know whether Government have any intention of devising such a machinery which can regulate the prices between the minimum fixed and the maximum?

Shri A. P. Jain: Government have no such proposal under consideration. In fact, after giving further consideration, the Planning Commission have withdrawn that scheme. They thought that it was not practical.

Sardar Lal Singh (Ferozepur-Ludhiana): While it is gratifying that Government propose to supply fertiliser and agricultural implements at subsidised rates, would not the import of wheat suppress the prices of wheat in India and would it not go against the interests of the grower and in fact of the grow-more-food campaign itself?

Shri A. P. Jain: I said only fertiliser—that I want to make clear. About agricultural implements, we are considering the question. So far as any import of wheat is concerned, I said that we would import wheat for which we have already made commitments, which we cannot escape. Secondly, if we have to import any further wheat, it will be only under the overall scheme of assistance and aid and it will not be released in the market so as to affect prices adversely.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): May I know whether Government have any policy to prevent erratic fluctuation of prices?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have explained it at length. I think he was not there.

Shri Gadgil: You have.

Shri Deogam (Chaibassa-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): May I know what steps.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Some time has already been taken up by way of questions. This is not the Question Hour. I allowed only some important questions.

I shall now put to vote all the cut motions.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of the following heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 121, 122 and 123".

The motion was adopted.

[The motion for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below:—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND NO. 41—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 42—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 43—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,49,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 44—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

DEMAND NO. 45—MISCELLANEOUS

DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,25,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 122—PURCHASES OF FOODGRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,13,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Purchases of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND NO. 123—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,40,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMANDS *re* MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 111 relating to the Ministry of Defence. As the House is aware, eight hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move at the Table within 15 minutes. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the Members including movers of cut motions, and 20 minutes if necessary, for Leaders of Groups.

As the House will observe, some more time has been taken today by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. This time has to be made up. I would therefore request the House kindly to sit after 5 P. M. to make up this amount of time.

DEMAND NO. 11—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,89,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 13—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,66,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 14—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,52,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 15—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,97,79,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges'."

DEMAND NO. 111—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,58,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ghumsur): My cut motions are Nos. 585 to 596. In moving them I beg to emphasise upon the fact that nuclear weapons have made the entire system of orthodox defence entirely obsolete. Offence or defence with "conventional weapons" in terms of the new strategy has to undergo a radical change. This is the basic factor that we have to keep in mind because defence is no longer the concern of the defence forces, however well-equipped and efficient they may be; it is more the concern of the politician at the top who will have to see that war itself is avoided because the best "Defence" in a modern war of the atomic and H-Bomb age is the avoidance of war itself.

Shri Namblar (Mayuram): But we have got a politician at the top of Defence—Dr. Katju.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Before going into details, I would first congratulate Government upon taking a little more realistic approach than they were doing before in one or two matters. For instance, in the building up of a civilian defence organisation there is the Territorial Army of India, which has started in 1949. Our complaint has always been that the authorised strength is too inadequate for the requirements of a huge country like ours, and even that authorised strength, small as it was, was not being brought up to its full strength. We had only 50 per cent of the authorised strength as the actual strength. We congratulate the Territorial Army Directorate that, after all, they have brought the actual strength to the authorised strength, and today the Territorial Army as sanctioned or authorised till now is almost complete.

But I would repeat that this small size of the Territorial Army, our second line of defence, is too inadequate for the purpose today of a country of the size of India, and for the requirements of modern warfare. Then, the Territorial Army Directorate has also to be congratulated upon expanding the Auxiliary Territorial Army or the Auxiliary Territorial Force into the National Volunteer Force of five lakh trained personnel to be raised and trained within five years. We are grateful to the Prime Minister, who as Chairman of the Territorial Army Advisory Committee has given the lead in this direction; and, we should not omit also the fact that we now have the right man as the T. A. Director. After all, the Ministry seems to have picked up the right man for the right place, an Officer with energy, drive and patriotism, who has been able to build up the Territorial Army, bringing it up to the authorised strength and to conceive of a much bigger force of five lakhs, which, I repeat, is too small for the requirements of the country.

There is, of course, another factor which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government and that is what we have all been urging these three years that, in the organisation of the Defence Services, the civilians and the civilian institutions have to be taken into co-ordination. You have decided to build up a National Volunteer Force but you will not be able to build it up on the right lines, nor provide for continuity during the remaining eleven months in the year unless you associate the semi-military organisations of civilians like the National Rifle Associations, the Scouts Association, the Physical Culture Organisations and various other similar units which we have throughout the country based upon voluntary efforts of a few private individuals and enthusiasts. You will have to take them into confidence and take their co-operation to build up this nation-wide Force. One or two months' training, I submit, are not sufficient; there must be continuity of trainings and organization.

The Territorial Army Directorate, for which there is an allotment of Rs. 35 lakhs under the sub-head, NVF—thanks for it—must be given some larger allotment and through it a centralised organisation for giving training, uniformity and co-ordination may be ensured for all the different organisations. I spoke on the subject in this House when the present Defence Minister was the Home Minister and I suggested the building up of a Civil Defence Organisation throughout the country, if not for fighting purposes, at least for allaying panic in times of trouble, for maintaining peace and order, for controlling the civilian; and I suggested that there should be a sort of Civil Defence Organisation by co-ordinating the non-official activities and subsidising their clubs and associations. I was thinking that the Government would accept it. But, even this time, we find, in the allotment, there is nothing for a real Civil Defence Organisation; there is mention of a Civil Defence expenditure and a small allotment of about a lakh of rupees intended to cover the ravages done by enemy bombing and the like, but there appears to be no intention of building a Civil Defence organization. Therefore, I would suggest, now that the hon. Minister has taken over the Defence portfolio—which, I feel, is a much bigger one, and through which he can render greater service to the country—I hope he will take this better opportunity to build up a civilian organisation by co-ordinating the civilian population through the Territorial Army Directorate. I, a Member of the Opposition, can assert that today the Territorial Army Directorate has got the right personnel which can deliver the goods. Why not you take advantage of it and build up through this organisation a nationwide organisation consisting of members of various private voluntary organisations who have been marking time, carrying on without any help from the Government, in building up the youth, training and disciplining them? The hon. Minister might not have been able to do it as Home Minister under

"Civil Defence"; he can now do it under the expanded co-ordinating Central Territorial Army Directorate.

I would also point out that till now there had been a sort of feeling in our country that the military organisation should not be contaminated by civilians or civilian organisations. I would here inform the hon. Minister, that in other countries, particularly England, you have mostly civilians, —the County Councils—who run the Territorial Army. There they run the training courses and the camps; of course, they are helped by military personnel and with equipment from the War Office. It is they who run it, the civilians representing the various spheres of national life because it is only civilians who can build up civilian organisations. There also the Territorial Army Organisation owes its inception to a non-military man, a civilian, Lord Haldane who came from the Bar and organised the Territorial Army of U.K. The Territorial Army Act was passed under his lead and the County Councils were built up and organised by him. I hope that our Defence Minister, who also happens to be an eminent lawyer, will give the lead that Lord Haldane, gave the United Kingdom. He had, at a later stage in his life, stepped from civilian activities, from the Bar, into the War Secretary's place and organized the civilian forces. I hope our lawyer Defence Minister, who is also from the Bar, will do likewise.

I congratulate the Defence Ministry on another side of its activity. As I stated at the very outset, the concept of warfare has changed, the methods have changed from fighting forces to scientific research atomic energy and hydrogen bombs, guided missiles and nuclear weapons for offence and defence. That change, I emphasise, necessitates the advance of science research and our Defence Ministry must be congratulated on having a small nucleus organisation of 50 scientists to build up the Defence Science Organisation of India. Here again, it is more a question of personality because I would state here and now that it is due to the sacrificing spirit of

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

one scientist that you have present Defence Science Organisation, a professor and eminent scientist from the Delhi University, who when he came over to the Defence service temporarily a couple of years ago, to build up the Defence Science Organisation, offered to serve for the same amount that he was getting in the Delhi University. Even after he left our Organisation for his University research work, he continues as Honorary Adviser without drawing any salary and he is serving the cause of Defence Science without any remuneration. I would like to convey my congratulations to that gentleman as well as to the Defence Ministry for having built up the nucleus of a Defence Science Organisation, however small it may be. There are some details that have to be attended to and therefore I will refer to them briefly.

Firstly, I have to point out that in a huge country like ours where we are spending hundreds of crores for various items and where we are spending hundreds of crores for conventional Defence, where the national requirements as well as defence requirements call for scientific study and scientific research, this small nucleus of 50 persons is not at all enough; we must have a much bigger and expanded organisation. I am told that there is provision for 150 men; we have to ascertain why that provision is not being utilised, why we are not able to have a full complement and are managing with only 50 men. It will be very interesting to learn that for 1954-55, under the head Defence Science Organisation, the grant was Rs. 10½ lakhs but we could spend only Rs. 8.74 lakhs and this year the grant is 11.02 lakhs. This, I respectfully submit, is too small and too inadequate for the requirements of a country like ours at a time like the present one.

The Defence Science Organization has to concern itself with atomic research and in evolving some sort of defence against atomic bombardment. There is another point also: The Defence Science Organisation is no

doubt co-related with the Technical Development Establishment to a small extent. But, I would suggest that there should be a fuller co-ordination between the Technical Development Establishment, which is concerned with the development and inspection on our production side, and this Defence Science Organisation.

I may also point out another factor, namely that in order to enthuse them for the work, the scientists have to be treated on an equal level with the military officers. It is true that the pay of scientists is not much less than the paltry pay of professors, educationists and research workers in Universities and other institutions. But, it is too small when compared with the corresponding officer of the Army. In respect of amenities, an Army Officer, a Lieutenant gets a first class pass whereas a scientist of the Defence Science Organisation serving at the same place gets only a second class pass even though he is a senior doctor, a specialist in some subject unless he gets a pay of over Rs. 800.

Some of these minor things could very easily be attended to; and thus make the scientists work more enthusiastically. I do not for a moment like to lower the importance of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. They have their own place in spite of the atomic weapons; in spite of the advent of nuclear weapons, the conventional army and the old orthodox Navy and Air Force have got their own important place in warfare. I therefore, appeal to the three services to look at it from this point of view: in order to bring themselves up to present day requirements, they have all to give due importance to the scientific branch of the defence organisation, and themselves take to scientific research in their own specialised branches.

Another important matter on which I lay emphasis is that there should be co-ordination of defence with the various other national activities. Your defence organisation has today to co-ordinate itself with the various Ministries for various purposes and I

hope the Minister of Defence or the Minister of Defence Organisation will do something to co-ordinate the activities of the Defence Ministry with the other Ministries and the nation building activities that are going on in the country.

For instance, we have a number of ordnance factories, about twenty of them, in addition to the H.A.L. and the Bharat Electronics: the activities of all these have to be co-ordinated in order to ensure full production. You have to see that the production in the ordnance factories is maximised. We are told that huge production is going on. But let me give an instance which is very much within the knowledge of many of our hon. friends in this House. For instance, the House will remember that last year the hon. Tyagiji promised us here that a number of 22 rifles and ammunition would be given over to police stations in the country. Anybody could go pay three rupees and have training in fire arms. We were told that ammunition would be supplied at one anna per round. That was because at that time the ammunition that we supplied was from the surplus of the stock imported from foreign countries. After paying the profits of the manufacturer and exporter in U.K., 64 per cent of the price as customs and 22 per cent as transit charges, Tyagiji could give us ammunition at Rs. 6¼ per hundred.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Purnea cum Santal Parganas): Did you take him seriously?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: We did take it seriously; he also meant it seriously. I am sure Tyagiji meant it seriously.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): Do you think I am not prepared to take even a rifle seriously?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I would like not to take up any more time on this from the time allotted to me.

Shri Namblar: You must take Tyagiji seriously.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I do not impugn that. I can say that Tyagiji was serious

when he made the offer. As a matter of fact, at that time after paying profits of manufacturers and exporters, the custom duties and the transit charges, the ammunition imported from abroad was actually being sold for Rs. 6¼ per hundred.

We are now getting supplies from our own ordnance factories, and without paying profits to anybody or customs duties, without paying any transit charges, the price has gone up to Rs. 16½. We have been told time and again by the hon. Ministers on the other side that we are producing so much and that our ordnance factories have now been switched over to civilian use. The whole snag is here. Your cost of production is far far higher than in trade. That is because your overheads are very heavy. I will come to the question of overhead charges very soon.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is the price in England?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: The price charged by these countries is less than Rs. 3. Adding the customs duties profits of middlemen, and the transit charges, it comes here at Rs. 6¼ or so. But the price of the ammunition produced by our ordnance factories has gone up to Rs. 16½ on account of the heavy overhead charges. I have written several notes to the hon. Minister on this subject: as to how the working of these 22 ordnance factories could be improved, how their production could be maximised and as to how the work is being sabotaged by the wrong type of men. The hon. Minister has assured me that he will have a personal discussion with me: I hope I will be able to convince him that a lot of things can be done.

I am told that Sardar Baldev Singh's Committee has made some recommendations. That Committee's report has been treated as a confidential document and shelved somewhere. Apart from that there are one or two instances where I can point out why our overhead charges are very heavy and how the cost of production in our ordnance factories becomes prohibitive. An Irrigation Superin-

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

tending Civilian Engineer from the CWINC is at the head of this large organisation. We would like to know his special qualifications for this post. With this Irrigation Engineer at the top and his Deputies and Assistants, British officers who are marking time to go either to U.K. or Pakistan. Some ordnance officers have left our service and taken up posts in Pakistan. And what is happening on our side? The seniormost Indian officer in Ordnance factories, a chief Superintendent, was allowed either to retire or go out of service prematurely. Some people say that he was forced to; some others say he could not get on with the Irrigation Engineer and high-ranking British officers at the top. The only Indian officer, who by sheer merit, had during the British regime gone up to the rank of a Superintendent, had to go from service prematurely while we are giving extension after extension to foreigners some of whom may be thinking of joining other Governments as soon as they leave our service.

Similarly, on the technical side there was a senior officer who was the Director of Technical Development, a Brigadier who had foreign training in ordnance. About a year ago he was given the quarter sheet and sent back. This is how your Ordnance Organisation is working. I will not go into details. I have given a seventy page note to the hon. Minister. I hope I will have an opportunity of a discussion with him. Our strategic plans which may be in the knowledge of British officers are confidential so far as the Parliament and Senior Officers of other Ministries are concerned.

There are an equal number of ordnance depots where huge dumps of ordnance stores are lying—large boxes un-opened. You do not know how much valuable material there is in those ordnance depots, and still you are producing or purchasing things. The question is, when you have got

thousands of boxes un-opened, how do you know what material you don't have before you place indents on factories or other countries for crores and crores of worth of ordnance stores? These ordnance depots are mines of wealth. They consist of things which the Britishers and Americans left: book value some thousands of crores; actual value much more than that. In one ordnance depot itself, the book-value of the materials is about Rs. 619 crores, and the actual value is more than double that. There are also stores manufactured in our factories or purchased from the trade in India and outside. They are all very valuable materials. But unfortunately they are all in huge dumps; no covered space, no hard standing ground, no proper storage or preservation, no proper records and so on. Huge dumps are there; worth hundreds and thousands of crores. Very often many of these items are declared to disposals. What is going to the disposals? Most probably very valuable material, things which you could utilise in the various ordnance factories are going there, because you have no proper identification of stores or planning for indents. Therefore I suggest that in regard to these ordnance factories and depots there must be some unified approach. The production side, storage side, distribution side and indenting side with respect to the Army, Navy and the Air Force, all these must be co-ordinated and it must be ensured that the valuable stores worth hundreds and thousands of crores are utilised in the national interest.

An example of the approach of the Ministry: You had 1,200 civilian officers in ordnance depots during the war. You have reduced the number to 400 now. Out of the four hundred, three hundred have, no security of service in spite of 10 to 15 years' experience. Because there is going to be a permanent cadre of 104 or 106 men. After all, preservation of stores, ordnance etc., this is a thing which is not a military man's job but a civil-

lian's. The same applies to non-gazetted employees in the ordnance services.

Mr. Chairman: He has already taken twenty-five minutes. In the heat of the argument he does not realise what amount of time he has taken.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Because we are dealing with half of our national Budget and it is a very important subject. So I thought I would have a few minutes more.

So I want a sort of co-ordination of all these. I suggest also that before you decide anything to be surplus you must give an opportunity to every Department. You are doing so just before declaring it as surplus and after the stores are wasted for eight years. Whatever materials you have, there is no objection why all the three Services should not know what stock you have. I have myself seen things which probably the Navy and the Air Force do not know, in particular depots. That shows that if they had information they would have required it and the things would have been distributed long ago throughout the country. But there is not that co-ordinated approach. Nor do you permit scientific or engineering departments and others from the very beginning to have a look at the stores. They are all government departments.

I am grateful that this year the activities of the Defence Ministry have not been treated as confidential. Heretofore we used to be given copies of these reports with a big underlining "Secret" or "Confidential". I am at least glad that for the first time the Ministry has thought that their activities need not be confidential. As far as the details of expenditure are concerned I would point out that in U.K. and other countries they are printing three separate reports—Army Expenditure, Navy Expenditure and Air Force Expenditure—where you will find all the items of expenditure. After all there is no reason why everything should be confidential from the other departments. Why

should your defence planning not be co-ordinated with the Planning Department? Why should your planning for teachers and P. T. Instructors not be co-ordinated with the Education Department? Why should not your pursuit of atomic energy and other requirements be co-ordinated with the Natural Resources and Scientific Research Department? Why not our ship building, marine training and harbour defence be correlated with Transport Ministry. Similarly in every department there is scope for co-ordination of Defence with all other departments and co-ordination with the entire national life in each and every sphere of activity.

Then, Sir, there is only one more point before I close...

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry to interfere...

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Only one very important point...

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. When I am speaking the hon. Member should stop and hear me.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I have no objection.

Mr. Chairman: Where is the question of objection? The hon. Member has already taken thirty minutes, and now he wants to touch a new point. He will naturally take another five minutes on it. After all there are many Members anxious to speak. I have to look to every Member's desire to speak, though I appreciate that the hon. Member might be making an important speech.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Then I close with this.

Dr. S. N. Sinha (Saran East): So far as the problems of our defences are concerned, I feel, the hon. Member who has just spoken, got himself completely bogged up in the lake of confusion with all his ammunition, civilian army, pay and allowances and whatever other things he had in his mind.

It was an agreeable surprise this year to go through the brief statement of the activities of the Ministry. The picture which we gain today through

[Dr. S. N. Sinha]

a proper study of these documents is very exhilarating; I can put it this way that our Armed Forces are in their best form, hale and hearty and in good health. I would like to drink for their health here, but Parliament is a very dry place and I am also afraid of friends like Shri Dabhi.

If the Father of the Nation were alive today he would have been himself very glad about the progress which our Armed Forces have made in these couple of years and also given his best blessings. Here is enough material to drive away any gloomy outlook, and if you study it properly you can profit a good deal from it. I will not entangle myself in petty matters of detail and matters of minor and secondary importance which we actually should not deal here.

But matters like the formation of the National Volunteer Force, the opening of the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla, development in defence industries, the proper functioning of our Laboratories, the manner in which the Air Force and the Navy has been developed, indeed all these reports are very encouraging.

- The most remarkable thing is that all these achievements have been made without any increase in the Defence Budget. The other day the Prime Minister told us that a saving has been made of about Rs. 6 crores. It is a very big amount. If you calculate it even on the basis of 4 per cent, you will find that it is a saving on a sum of about Rs. 150 or 160 crores of capital. But by further enquiries I have come to know that this is a saving only in the recurring expenses. There is another saving also, perhaps about Rs. 4 crores, in the initial expenses. This is a very appreciable achievement. Without decreasing the efficiency of the Armed Forces this economy has been made. No doubt the lion's share for the economy, as the Prime Minister put it, goes to Shri Tyagi, the

Minister of Defence Organisation. But here I would like to say.....

Shri Tyagi: It would not be very fair and honest on my part to usurp all credit for these savings effected in Defence during the year. The credit is largely shared by my other colleagues and officers of the Finance and Defence Ministries and those of the three Services in the Armed Forces.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: No interruptions please. I was myself going to say that while giving credit to Shri Tyagi we must not forget the officers who have co-operated and who have worked in a patriotic spirit and done this job; and perhaps they will be promoted. I would put it this way.

If you consider the present Defence expenditure in the background of the vastness of our country, the responsibilities which we put and the assignments which we give to the Armed Forces of our country, the amount is a very meagre one. There are people in our country who say, "What for is it? We do not need any Army, Navy or Air Force, because there is no attack going to be made on us and we are encircled by friendly powers." This argument fails to take into account two basic things. One is that the simple existence of a very good Armed Force stands as a challenge to any aggressor.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): You do not believe in disarmament?

Dr. S. N. Sinha: Let me finish this point, and then I will talk to you. The first thing is that Armed Forces ensure national security. It is the basic A, B, C, of the problem of defence. Then the second point is that the Defence Forces maintain a proper atmosphere and condition in the country which drives away the danger of war. During peace-time also, the armed forces are not idle. They play a great role in the national life of our country. They are constantly under training and perhaps they fare much better so far as the

utility of a citizen is concerned, even as civilians. If you meet the officers of our army, you will find that their behaviour is better because they are much more disciplined than an average civilian of our country of the same standard including the Members of our Parliament. This is because they are in continuous training. There is another thing also; as Shri U. C. Patnaik puts it—this a very pet phrase which he has been using very often—the socio-economic aspect. That was also a part of his appeal today about the civilian organisation's advice in defence matters.

So far as the problems of our present defences are concerned, any side-tracking is dangerous. They must proceed in the same way in which they have been so far. Last year also, the instance of China was given. But, it is quite different there. There are 3 to 5 million soldiers in China. No doubt about it. But, defence does not mean only man-power. Defence means industrial resources of the country and the weapons at their disposal. I doubt very much if China has industrial resources at its command to give modern rifles to 3 to 5 million soldiers. It is quite impossible for her to provide ammunitions and other weapons of modern warfare to such a huge army. Comparison is always not good. But, we can say that our average soldier with his fire-power must be superior to a soldier in any country in Asia including China. This is not my study of the position; this is the study of some neutrals who deal with these points and also study the peace time army, its potentiality and capacity.

Now I would like to take up some modern weapons of warfare because in the consideration of the problems of defence, they play a major role. Of course, we cannot compete with the major military powers in the world today. Perhaps, we need not compete with them at all. Our problems are quite different. So far as the security of our country is concerned, and to

maintain our freedom and neutrality the present set-up of the defences is a good one. No doubt, we have to bring about certain improvements in it. We have not got to indulge in any basic changes.

There is a good deal of talk nowadays about the nuclear weapons, about atomic bombs, nuclear fission and all that. One of the experts—perhaps he was captain Liddel Hart who said recently that all his experience of the last 40 years has become now obsolete. Many great countries are thinking in these terms. They have also come to the conclusion—countries including America and Great Britain—that they cannot do without the conventional weapons and conventional tactics. So far as nuclear weapons are concerned, our country is not so vulnerable comparatively as the countries of Europe, because ours is a huge country and our industries are decentralised. Half a dozen atomic bombs or hydrogen bombs could wipe out Great Britain. For our country they will need hundreds of such bombs which are not available. Technically, it is not possible to bomb us on that scale, and it would be too costly. For the attacking forces, it will not be profitable at all. There is a simple logic that has developed in recent months, about Asiatic countries and Asiatic terrain. That is, if you have not got atomic bombs in your hands, you will not be bombed by our enemy. Because it is only fear which compels one Power to atom-bomb another Power. That fear factor is absent in our case. We are not going to attack anybody.

We have to keep these considerations in view. Our forces will have to depend mostly on conventional weapons. By conventional weapons, I mean in this air age, a fine air force, an efficient navy, naval aviation and a good artillery tank corps. These weapons must be forged. Here we can do something. In the last few years, our industrial resources have increased. With that increase, we can

[Dr. S. N. Sinha]

rely more on our own industries today than we were able to do a few years ago. What we can do is this. Instead of buying planes from other countries or tanks from other countries we can make aero-engines and we can make tank engines in our country. We can design them according to the suitability of our terrain, and according to our present needs. We can do it; we must take up this task. I am not an expert in these matters, as to what type of things should be prepared and what types not.

Only, I shall give an example because I have been studying the development of tanks over the last 25 years. (Some Hon. Members: Oh!) Yes. When Germany was not able to build up tanks, it made experiments in another country. Their officers went there and I was for some time also, at that time, their interpreter. This is a very fascinating subject and if anybody pursued it, it will absorb him completely. From that experience. I can tell you.

I do not know what types we have and what types not. But I may give one example. Take the Centurion tank. One tank costs one million rupees. That is a very heavy vehicle. Perhaps it cannot pass over many of the important bridges we have in our country. We must take up other type which is being developed on the continent of Europe. In India, our mind mostly turns to the British pattern from which we have developed our army but we must try to suit things to the modern conditions. Today, we have also to take into consideration the developments that countries other than Great Britain are making—I mean in the continent of Europe and America and other countries. If you study the modern development in tank strategy, you will find that they are not now going in for the very big, very heavy weapons as previously. For the same amount for one previously, they build up 20 or 30 or 50 other small tanks. That is possible. You may

call this new one—Universal motor type. We can change our vehicles by producing engines of that type. That would be very profitable because our country is very big. We need such tanks and vehicles in very large numbers. If we could make these things in larger numbers, it is profitable instead of buying the Centurions.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: What about the tanks worth Rs. 619 crores in a particular vehicle depot?

Dr. S. N. Sinha: They have become obsolete perhaps. They will have to be thrown into the river.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Not all.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: Do you know the latest theory in tank strategy? If you want to have up-to-date tanks, you will have to throw many old tanks into the river. Modernising is the principal factor in these things.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): Which river, (Interruption).

Mr. Chairman: No cross-questioning please. If the cross-questions go on, this debate will not be allowed to be continued. I would request hon. Members not interrupt the hon. speaker.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: This question of modernisation of our tanks is a very important matter. We must see if we can do this. Of course, it will be much better if our Defence Minister or some of his Advisers in the Defence Organisation study this problem by going to foreign countries where they are available. We will be profiting very much because this is the crucial time when such vehicles and such armaments are in the process of development throughout the world. They would be the decisive factor in the future wars. These nuclear weapons are not going to be decisive. At least in the Asiatic arena, these weapons are going to be decisive. There is no doubt about that.

So far as military training and the personnel are concern-

ed, I have nothing but admiration for our army. I have had occasions to observe them closely and I have been greatly impressed by their fine qualities. They are not inferior to any other country in the world. If you encourage them, in fighting, you will find that they are superior to many others. If you refer to the quality of the men, let it be in the first world war or the second, you will find that they have never been inferior to any in the world. Rather, the world has a very great respect for our soldiers. Our Gurkha soldiers are the best in near fight anywhere in the world. They can challenge and defeat any foreigner.

I was just telling you about the good spirit of the Army which is creating a very healthy atmosphere. It is going to be broadened now. How? We are going to have the National Volunteer Force. There I expect from our Army officers that they will not only impart rigid military training to our people, but also make them very good citizens.

In the short time that is at my disposal, I would say one thing more that in this book in the historical section I find they are compiling as many as 26 volumes about the retreat in Burma and also

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Which page of that gospel?

Dr. S. N. Sinha: This gospel you should read again and again tomorrow morning. The first thing you should do is to digest it. I cannot tell you the page number, but you can find it out very easily (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry to find that when the hon. Member speaks or any other Member speaks, there is such a peal of laughter that it almost becomes contempt of that Member. This is a dignified House, the Indian Parliament. I do not expect Members to adopt such an attitude and allow levity to come into the discussion.

Shri Nambiar rose.

Mr. Chairman: It is not proper to interrupt me when I am sub-

mitting for the consideration of the House that certain amount of self discipline must be observed. It is not fair that when a Member speaks from one side there is a peal of laughter from the other side. It is bound to be repeated by the other side if a Member from this side speaks. I want that our discussion should be rather serious. This is purely a contempt of the Member who is speaking. After all, every Member should consider how he would feel if the same thing happens when he is speaking.

Pandit S. C. Mishra (Monghyr North-East): Laughter is not contempt.

Mr. Chairman: I can understand humour, but when an hon. Member is making a serious point I am pained to find that whatever he says is contemptuously set at naught and there is a peal of laughter almost in decision.

Shri Nambiar: May I make a submission?

Mr. Chairman: I do not want to be interrupted in a matter of this nature. There is no question of argument on a matter like this. I may submit that the House fully appreciates humour also, but at the same time when the Member speaks seriously, making a point, then if there is a peal of laughter, that means almost contempt of that Member, which is not allowed. (*Interruptions*) I will not allow any hon. Member to have an argument on this point.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: I have lost about 3½ minutes by this interruption. I would request you to give me only three more minutes, and I will finish.

My quotation is from page 25. What it mentions is a combined inter-service historical section about India and Pakistan. They are compiling in 26 volumes about the retreat from Burma, administration of medical service, Arakan operations etc. About this I have to say that they are per-

[Dr. S. N. Sinha]

haps, in today's perspective, not so valuable as concentrating upon those things which have developed after our independence, because during the pre-independence days, our policy was dealt with by White Hall through the British officers, and it is only their picture that will emerge from these historical reports.

We have to see what happened in Kashmir. There are many things that we have done, something marvellous which outside countries do not know. Perhaps also hon. Members have never cared for what has been done—to give one example—by Gen. Thimayya on the Zozila front when he took the tanks to such a height where they had never been taken before. In military science and military technique, it has been something of outstanding value, and by that he has contributed something not only to the credit of our Army, but also to the military science itself. We have to see that there are many potential Thimayyas in our country who can do much better than many foreign generals in given circumstances with proper equipment. So, these things should be compiled and I will be looking forward and expecting that this military history is taught properly.

Our Members were laughing today. I know that they were laughing because they have never dealt with such things, they have never been to any camp life, under any military training. That is why they must laugh at anything new which comes to them, because it is not their work. They have never been soldiers.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): No insinuations.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: Of course, I have every right

Dr. Suresh Chandra: No, Sir. On a point of order. The hon. Member has just made a very serious charge against hon. Members of this House, that the Members have never been in any camp and have no experience. I

think it is a very serious insinuation against the Members of this House and he should withdraw.

Mr. Chairman: Is this a point of order?

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member still maintains that it is? He is only calling attention to what another hon. Member has said, and it is not at all objectionable to say that all the Members have not been to camp.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: No, Sir

Mr. Chairman: I have heard him.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: That is the best proof of.....

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order involved.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: It is a point of privilege.

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of privilege.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The point of order is that the hon. Member said that there should be no insinuations, and he said: "I have a right to insinuate". That is the point of order.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: This is the best proof of indiscipline they are exhibiting. They have no right to interrupt me.

My last point is: I certainly find in the present officers and men belonging to our armed forces we have forged a very fine weapon upon which we can rely for the security of our country. The record of our Defence Ministry is a good one and it is proving very advantageous to the country. We have reached a stage when we can say with confidence: "Hail our Indian People's Army. March forward to success. Always forward to glory."

Shri G. H. Deshpande (Nasik Central): I rise to place before the House my views on the working of the Defence department in brief.

I was glad to note the progress that has been made in the National Defence Academy buildings. That was a site presented to the Government of India by the State from which I come, and I was very glad to note that the buildings are almost nearing completion. I request the Government of India in the Defence department that they would stick to their original proposal and they will see that the cadets that are trained there will receive training in all the three important branches of the Department, i.e., Army, Navy and Air Force;

I was also very glad to note the progress that is being made in the National Cadets Corps. The number of the cadets has increased considerably, and they have done civil work also in development branches. Only a few months back a unit of the National Cadet Corps of the Bombay University came over to a place named Ghoti which is an important rural centre. They stayed, camped there for a fortnight and they did valuable social work there. That being an important rural centre, hundreds of people came there from the rural areas and witnessed the social work that was done by these cadets. They were very well impressed and throughout the taluka it has given a great impetus to local schemes of social work and self help. I was very glad to know that.

Then, there is expansion of activities in other spheres also and our military is making all-round improvement.

I want to place before the House one other side of the picture. I come from a constituency wherein there is a big military centre known as Deolali—cantonnement area. In that area we have got our artillery school. For that school 26,000 acres of land have been acquired. The land was requisitioned in the year 1942, or even a year before that. For a year or two they paid rent for the lands that were requisitioned. Then there was a proposal for acquisition. The acquisition proceedings started. The Defence Department ceased paying any rent to these people.

The lands are in possession of the military. For years together we were representing the matter to the Defence department for making payment, and I am sorry to say that even to this day the people have not been paid full compensation. Part of the compensation has been paid to some people, but you can very well imagine the misery of the people whose lands have been taken over by the Defence department for a public purpose. I have no grievance for their lands having been taken. They have been taken for a good public purpose. But the people ought to have been paid long before. Imagine the miserable plight of a man who loses his field, the only means of subsistence, thirteen years before, does not get any rent, does not get any value, goes from door to door to the officials and gets no relief. Is that a condition which we should tolerate?

After three or four years, after the representations that we made, there was some arrangement made for fixing the value or the acquisition price. I am thankful to the Defence Department that though it was late yet they appointed an officer for this purpose and they gave him the necessary staff. He has nearly finished his work. But even now, as I said earlier, in spite of the lapse of thirteen years, the complete value has not been paid. It is no use giving relief in instalments, because one has to solve the question of rehabilitation. Everything on which I depended for my living has been taken over by Government; then Government must pay me full compensation so that I can rehabilitate myself. When they acquire land on such a large scale to the tune of nearly 26,000 acres is it not the duty of the Government of India to see that all these villagers are rehabilitated? It is not only a question of paying compensation only, but it must help them in rehabilitating themselves elsewhere. It is a question of 5,000 families from 17 villages. I have visited all these 17 villages; I have visited most of the families, and I know their woes, their wants and their miseries. Now it is nearly 13

[Shri G. H. Deshpande]

years since their lands were taken. Even Ram had to be in wilderness only for 12 years. I hope the hon. minister of Defence will consider it now, that this period of 13 years is a pretty long period.

I am sorry to state here that only one officer from the Defence Department, attached to the Southern Command in the lands and hiring department, is responsible for the most part of this affair. I do not want to name the officer here, but he delayed these things purposely with some ulterior motives. Then unsocial elements came there from Bombay, they formed themselves into a company, and it is alleged that this military officer has some relations with it and he tried to rob the people in their difficult circumstances. Agents of the company went from door to door and told the people that they would help them in having sufficient compensation and immediate compensation. This was all very strange. When the legislators were there, when the Collector was there, and the Ministers were there, this company came over there, and they used to name from door to door that a particular officer from the military was in league with them, and that he would help them in having sufficient compensation, and early compensation.

I would urge the Defence Department to make an enquiry into the serious allegations that are being made. He has brought the whole department into disrepute in that area, and the Defence Department today, I tell you, is being cursed in these families. We have a very high respect for our Defence Department, and we have a very high respect for the defence officers for the way in which they are behaving now even in this area, but these people are suffering continuously for the last 13 years. When you help them by way of payment in instalments, they are required to spend that money on their daily

needs. Thus the question of their rehabilitation remains once again.

I want to impress upon the hon. Ministers in the Defence Ministry that this is a very serious grievance. 5,000 families are involved in it. It is a question of 17 villages, and it is a question of 26,000 acres of land to be compensated for. As I have said, the officers have now nearly completed their work. The Collector of the district has also looked into it, and my information is that the papers have reached the Ministry here for final sanction. I hope and trust that this unhappy chapter will be at an end very soon, and they will be paid full compensation. I would request the Defence Ministry to go there, to meet these miserable people, and help them in their future rehabilitation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Besirhat) Last year, when we discussed our Defence Budget, we did so under the shadow of the U.S.-Pak. Pact. Even today, things have not become better, in the sense that today Asia has become the centre for further war machinations, as a result of which the Formosan waters have become troubled. We have recently seen at Bangkok the finalisation of the SEADO, where it has been clearly decided that Singapore would become the base for big military concentrations, and in building up these new military concentrations, Australia would help Great Britain, and Mr. Dulles has promised them every support. This is the background in which we have to consider our Defence Budget.

It is true that there is a growing awareness, since the U.S. Pak. Pact as well as events in Kashmir, and the performance of certain American experts, that our country's dependence on U.S.A. has to be looked into much more carefully, and we have to be vigilant. But today as the international situation goes, it is necessary also to realise that our "pattern" of defence, as Shri Jawaharlal Nehru called it,

dependent largely on the British pattern, dependent on our trainees going to the Imperial Staff College and mainly getting our technical help from U.K. must begin to be diversified. It is one thing to say—We were under the British, and therefore willy nilly we had a certain system, and we had certain technological lines along which we had worked. That was quite understandable. But it is quite another to develop a fixed idea that we must continue with that pattern. When once we have entered into our own, and we have taken up certain policies in the international sphere, it is necessary that we should also take into consideration how far not only do we “change it here and there” as Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said last year and stick on to the “basic pattern”, but how far that whole conception has to change, how we shall change it, and at what speed we shall change it. The essential thing is that the entire attitude towards it must change.

I remember in my first speech on the Defence Budget, I had focussed much attention on this point of having foreign advisers and personnel, and warned Government about it. At that time, hon. Members called us hysterical, but the force of events has made Government realise the truth of what we said. And that is why we see today that the number of foreign officers in the Army, the Navy and the Defence industries is being reduced. But even today, we have plenty of them. We point this out because Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's theory that imperialism is slowly fading out is outmoded. With the establishment of the SEADO, it has come much more to the forefront, and the idea of depending upon the British pattern is outmoded.

No one denies the need of having “know-how”. It is essential in a backward economy. But I wish this House and this Ministry to review whether the experts that we are getting are really helping us to rapidly produce our own defence industries, and whether they are enabling our own men to draw up their own blueprints

and specifications, and whether this know how and this training is giving our officers and men an intelligent knowledge as to how to develop step by step our own pattern of defence, keeping in view the fact that we are a country where because of certain historical reasons we are in a particular stage of technological development whereby we have many drawbacks; but even in spite of those drawbacks, what will be the best pattern which we can draw upon?

Last year—I do not know very much about military matters except what appeals to me from the common sense point of view—I had said that we should also try to study why it is that in China, they were able to fight against one of the biggest and most technically advanced countries in the world, viz. the U.S.A. and why it is that North Korea was successful against them in spite of the fact that they were far more backward. In fact if you compare what they had with what the Americans had, they had very few technically advanced weapons. But they had manpower. We have manpower. We need not copy everything they have. I do not know as a matter of fact whether we will be allowed even to know what all they have. In these matters of defence people do not allow other countries to know what they have. Still, why should we not intelligently apply the experience of others to our conditions and develop what should be the pattern in a backward country? That is a thing that we have got to take into consideration. It has often been stated by the Prime Minister it is no use depending on newer and newer weapons; we spend a lot of money on them. If we only bank on getting the first class weapons, we will find in quite a short time that all those weapons are outmoded, and we are not in position to be able to spend more money, and if we do not have the money, then we are left in the soup. So that is the background in which I would like the whole matter to be discussed. These are the two aspects.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

Now, during 1954-55, till 31st January 1955, the following officers and subordinates were sent as trainees to U.K., U.S.A., Australia and Canada. The number of Army officers was 33, Navy officers 22 and Air Force officers 57. The number of Army JCOs was 10, the number of Navy cadets was 9 and Ratings 70; the number of airmen was 24. These people were sent across and we are given these figures, official figures. The total number of Indian Naval officers trained in U.K. since partition has been 161. Even after reduction, we still have 33 British officers in the Navy and they still remain to be replaced by Indian personnel.

Now, besides that, let us see how far these foreign experts have been able to help us. Let us take the case of the HAL. I would like the Ministry to reply to this. The HAL is stated to have 6 foreign nationals on contract. They are production managers, technical experts etc. etc. The bulk of the work that HAL does is overhauling and producing rail coaches and double-decker bus bodies. Of course—Shri Tyagi is now looking at me—there is the HT2; I do not deny it. It is there, it has been much publicised. We have seen it; we have been told that it has won first place in the Ceylon air display. But a peculiar thing came to light in the course of question hour that only the body is made in India, and then in answer to a supplementary, the Deputy Minister made a very, shall I say, funny statement. He said—after all, the body of the aircraft is more important! Then, when it was followed up and the question of the engine came up, he said—well, about building engines, we are thinking about that also now. I feel that the seriousness of the whole problem is minimised when our Ministers themselves give answers to us in this manner. We have been able to evolve a particular machine, we have had the design, we have built the body, but how far have all these long lists of experts that we have got, how far have they got us in building of the whole aircraft?

Shri U. C. Patnalk: They are building rail coaches.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That I have mentioned.

Shri Nambiar: It is an aircraft factory!

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am not saying anything against the rail coaches, because if we stop the production of rail coaches, they will declare surplus personnel, and I do not want that they should be thrown out.

I would like the Ministry to realise that it is important for us to go step by step so that as soon as possible we will be able to produce our own 'planes and our own technicians. I would also like to mention that except rifles, shells and hand-grenades, nothing worth mentioning has been made in India, as far as my information goes. We have a small arms factory in Kanpur. We are supposed to be manufacturing bren gun. Now, in regard to the bren guns, I would like the Ministry to tell us, how much of its essential parts are imported and assembled and how much are really made over here. That is a thing that would be of interest to this House. As a matter of fact, since 1951, has the number increased substantially or has it remained at that rather magical figure of 21 or 22? We were told that almost all the blue-prints come from the U.K.

Now, take the case of ordnance factories. We still have 45 non-Indians. Let us see what they are like. We have, for example, Swiss experts in Khamaria and Ambernath. What are the specific items they have produced? Scathing criticism has been made by certain parliamentary Committees of this House itself, and during question hour also we have understood the way things are functioning there. Is it not a fact that a huge amount has been paid to a Swiss firm despite its failure to fulfil the contract? These foreigners have no interest and that is why we feel that it is necessary and very

desirable to replace them by efficient Indian engineers and scientists.

Last year, Shri Tyagi told us about putting certain orders to the Shipyard at Visakhapatnam for vessels. Often in this House we have been told by the Prime Minister—well, people just do not give us first-class vessels, do not give us all the newest equipment that is necessary for the navy, so we take what best we can within our resources. That is quite understandable. People are not going to give it. We just have to try and fend for ourselves with as much know-how and technical knowledge that we can get. Therefore, we would like to know what has happened to these naval vessels which were ordered last year. Have we been able to get them? As far as my knowledge goes, I believe that in the Hindustan Shipyard these foreign experts have not the requisite qualifications. I believe, again and again, every three months or four months, they are changed, the terms of the contract are being changed, and all sorts of things are going on. I would like the Ministry to enlighten us about that. The growth and development of our defence industries is of the utmost importance. What is it that we see in the Budget in regard to this industrial development? We find that in 1953-54, we spent Rs. 12 lakhs. The Budget figure for 1954-55 is Rs. 1.25 crores. The figure of revised estimates was Rs. 75 lakhs. Why is this short-fall continuously being shown? I do not know what is going to happen this year. But if events of the past few years are to continue, certainly the same story will be repeated. Now, at this stage of our development, when we need more and more industrial development in the country, why is it that there is a short-fall every time?

Now, let me take, for instance, the ordnance factories. What has happened to the ordnance factories etc. which were there? A Reorganisation Committee was formed. Already my friend, Shri U. C. Patnaik, has said that their report has been treated as a very secret document. Now, I do not

know what exactly is very secret about it. We want to know what type of things will be produced. We do not want to see the machinery; we do not want to know exactly how and what particular type of defence machinery will be produced—some may be very strategic material. But we certainly want to know what are the recommendations, main recommendations, of the Committee. We would like them to be placed on the Table of the House. As far as my information goes, the Reorganisation Committee has recommended further expansion of our industries and the absorption of all the men. In spite of that, today we find that 50 per cent of the machinery remains idle. Some of it is good machinery, some of the old machines can be brought up to date. As a matter of fact, in China we saw some derelict machines, how they are trying to salvage them and trying to bring them up to modern specifications and trying to get as much as they can from them. So why is it that still 50 per cent of our machines are idle? Although it is true that the surplus personnel in these factories have been reduced from 7000 to about 2000 or 3000, a large number of them are technicians and they still remain idle.

Now, we feel that it is very necessary here again for planning, for co-ordination. I think my friend, Shri U. C. Patnaik, has already spoken on that point. Ordnance factories can produce all sorts of engineering goods, drawing instruments, may be even precision instruments, binoculars, microscopes and heavy chemicals and a variety of other materials, especially strategic material too. For instance, the E.M.E. are well equipped workshops with modern machineries. Not only can they function as repair shops but they can start manufacturing machine parts and heavy vehicle parts, if slightly improved.

I would just like to mention that it is necessary to integrate the whole thing and for that, it is necessary to have the full co-operation of the personnel, both civilian and military.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

Now, one of the things that is brought up again and again is that we do not actually give security of service to our civilian personnel. Take industrial personnel. I was surprised to hear that 1½ lakh people are kept temporary. The latest recommendation is that 40 per cent should be made permanent. But when, how, and according to what method are they to get permanency? We are absolutely in the dark about it. I think it was in October that the recommendation was made. But up till now nobody knows what is going to happen to the demand that those who put in continuous service for three years should be made permanent.

Now, there is a very peculiar thing about Defence accounts. I believe that actually in Defence they have pre-audit. The new pay code came into force from 1-1-47 or 1-1-48 which ever was the option of the employees. But there are employees whose pays have not been fixed because of audit difficulties all these years. Now, this is a thing that has to be looked into. Sometimes the delay is so great, for no fault of the employees, that the whole matter is time-barred and the entire matter has again to be put before the India Government.

Now, I have very little time at my disposal. I just want to say a word about security of service. It is necessary to see that people who are under the threat of retrenchment are not sent away. We have said that there is work, but there is no planning. For instance, we find that in many places good buildings are necessary both for the military as well as for civilian use. If you go to Panagarh in the State from which I come, you will see that they are living in old ramshackle buildings. I would just like to quote what is stated in the boards put there—'Condemned barracks. People live at their own risk'. When there is so much need for new expenditure on

works and buildings, why should we find that there is actually a short-fall? For instance, under Major Works (Army) we find that the budget for 1954-55 is Rs. 15 lakhs while the figure of revised estimates is Rs. 12 lakhs. In 1954-55, we find under Capital Outlay that there is a short-fall of about Rs. 5 crores. I feel that this is a very important matter that has to be looked into. We feel strongly that the whole matter of the condition of industrial workers has to be reviewed again. The Kalyanwala report has to be implemented in full including Mr. Subramanyam's recommendations.

I would refer to another question, the question of wastage and corruption. The House has often debated this point. Now, so far as the maintenance of stores is concerned, nobody knows what are the stores actually lost. The total value of Defence stores which were declared as surplus to the Disposals during 1953-54 was Rs. 23.51 crores. Do you know that the actual value has reduced itself to 7.47 crores and the sale value is 5.25 crores. Sir, this is how things are being maintained.

As a matter of fact, I can tell you that in Panagarh they sold some scrap iron in lots. The All India Defence Employees Union itself came forward and informed the authorities that these people are selling it at the estimate of 100 tons but actually it was about 300 to 400 tons. No enquiry was made and those that reported about it have been charge-sheeted. On the one hand there is corruption and on the other hand there is wastage because these things are not being properly looked into. Therefore, the whole matter is involving so much loss to our public Exchequer and I feel it is very necessary to investigate these things.

There is another interesting point. Although the number of security officers has been increasing the number of fires has also been increasing. Generally, about the months of February and March there are what are

euphemistically called "combustions"! Combustions take place and, of course, there is a hue and cry about sabotage and all that sort of thing. There is one thing which is somewhat interesting. Roundabout this time of February-March is the time when they go for stockchecking, and this "combustion" is a good mode of getting over the looseness that may have occurred in the maintenance of these stores!

I just want to end by saying again that it is very necessary for us to evolve as soon as possible a new pattern of defence. It is not only enough for us to base ourselves on the old methods. It is not only necessary to change "here and there" but base ourselves on the stage of our technological development and try to put in as many of our own personnel into the posts and do away with those experts who are not helping us at all and base ourselves on the democratisation of the Army. I feel that is necessary again to stress the relationship between the *jawans* and the officers. I do not say that all officers are bad. But, there is a brass-hat attitude amongst many of them. Many of the defence personnel feel that there is no camaraderie, which is necessary, if we want a democratic army. We have to stop thinking in terms of camaraderie being only a question of formal singing and dancing together. The word must also bring realisation that today in the present context of things the people who get lower salaries are not necessarily your servants. The human aspect and the human attitude of each strata of the personnel have to be taken into consideration and trade unionists and trade unionism which is today being victimised should not be attacked.

Recently, in the negotiating machinery that was set up, at the last meeting certain items were discussed and the committee was adjourned because Dr. Katju thought he needed time as he was new to the job. Now, in

the Rajya Sabha we heard that it was not adjourned but the meeting was terminated, and a new agenda will have to be proposed. We feel that it is necessary for the defence personnel and the administration of the Ministry to sit together in a spirit of understanding and in a spirit of being able to evolve common policies to be able to work out a common system based on mutual understanding. If we really work for that, I am sure, we will be able to get the full co-operation of labour of the civilian side as well as the military side.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I may have your permission to intervene in this debate, not so much to deal with the estimates nor even with some of the criticisms made but rather to say something about some general features of our Defence.

But before I do that, I may say a few words with regard to what the hon. Member opposite has just now said about our developing a new pattern and new spirit of camaraderie etc. I do not quite know what she meant by a new pattern. What type of new pattern it may be may, perhaps, be considered. But the old pattern, the pattern of the British, we cannot and should not maintain, except in so far as it contains some elements which were good, undoubtedly they were good and there should be a spirit of camaraderie as well as discipline there is no doubt about that. And, I would add that there has been to my knowledge a considerable change in many of these matters in our Defence Services. In fact, if I may say so, I wish there was that much of camaraderie on the civil side between the various ranks as there is in the military side.

Till some months ago, I was functioning as Defence Minister. Even before that, and ever since I became Prime Minister, I have taken a great deal of interest in our Defence Ser

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

vices and when I became the Defence Minister, naturally, the interest was greater and the time I gave them was much greater too. I did so because Defence is important and I was particularly interested in our young men in the Army, Air Force and the Navy. I did so, also because I found it an exhilarating experience to meet our young men from these Services because they are a fine batch of young men—whatever Service they are, in whatever grade they are—and it was always a pleasure and much more so to me to meet them and discuss matters with them. And, they showed an intellectual alertness which was very pleasing. By and large, I should say that our Defence Services are very good. I would even go a step further and say that of our Defence establishments, in spite of many criticisms that are made and in spite of the fact that many of the criticisms may be valid and may be true. But one has to take the broad picture and must not lose oneself because of some difficulties that may arise. Our Defence establishments are efficient and good and our men are good men.

As I was coming, the hon. Member was referring to some ships and quoted me. I did not quite follow what she said—as saying that we are getting bad ships and all that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Outmoded vessels for Navy training.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not remember what I said then to which she referred. But, in the Navy, we had got only a big vessel. What we got was a cruiser. Undoubtedly, it was an old cruiser. It was not palmed off as new; nor did we by mistake take it. Of course, a new cruiser would have cost us an enormous amount. We wanted that for training and other purposes, not for warlike operations, not much in that way. And, it was a good bargain. We got it for that purpose and it served a good purpose not only for

training but for going to various parts of the world, for manouvres, for various technical exercises and so on and so forth. It has served its purpose very well indeed. The choice we had was either to take it or not to take it; or we could have had, of course, a brand new cruiser at an enormous cost. We did not think it worth while then and we do not think it worth while even today.

That leads one to the larger question really to have armaments for a modern Army or Navy or Air Force. That is a very different question. That too can be divided up into two parts. One is whether the country concerned thinks in terms strictly of defence or something more than defence. Of course, every country talks of defence and its defence forces. But it need not necessarily follow that they build up their defence forces only for defence. So far as we in India are concerned, whenever we think of the equipment of our Army, or Navy or Air Force, the arms that we supply, we think strictly in terms of defence. I won't go into details of that. But hon. Members will realise that there is a difference between, let us say, having an army which can hit a thousand miles away and something which is useful within a limited sphere of distance. We have no intention of hitting anybody thousands of miles away. Therefore, we concentrate on the type of equipment and weapons which might be needed for near-by defence.

Also, in these days of tremendous technological development, it may be said—and it is said, in fact—that all the weapons, all the conventional weapons that most armies possess today, even the good weapons are out-of-date, because unconventional weapons connected with atomic energy and the like of it are coming into use, or are likely to come into use. Many of the armies of Europe and America and elsewhere maybe are being armed with atomic artillery

and the like. Now, no army, or no defence force can have a double side,—the conventional weapons and the modern unconventional weapons, as they are called rather euphemistically. So, you cannot train your people in two ways and fight in two ways. We are in a period of transition. I do not know what the future will show. Anyhow, so far as we are concerned, we have no choice and we do not think in terms of this so-called unconventional weapons. We have neither got them, nor is there any possibility of our getting them, nor is it our desire to get them. Therefore, all these factors govern our approach to defence: first, defence only and not hitting out at a distance; second, arms suited for that, then the third, that, as far as possible, we should produce the arms or the equipment ourselves. Obviously, we cannot do it suddenly. But, on the whole, we prefer to have,—if I may use the word,—second-rate weapons that we produce ourselves than a first-rate weapon on which we have to rely on somebody else. Of course, all these matters have to be balanced in some way, but this is our broad approach.

One thing I would like to say in this connection is that unfortunately even up till now we have continued to use English words of command. We have in fact changed them somewhat and hon. Members would remember that on the Republic Day Hindi words of command were used, but they have not come to common use yet. But very soon, I hope that will be done.

We attach particular importance to defence industries: the development of our industrial side of defence and the development of our scientific organisation. In fact, both are inter-related and connected. In so far as our defence industries are concerned, we are trying to use them more and more for civil purposes, as otherwise, part of the machinery will lie waste.

In regard to the scientific side of our Defence Ministry, I think I can say that it is not too big, of course.

but it is very good and in very competent hands. It is recognised as such by others who have dealt with scientific patterns either in defence or in other fields.

Now, I should like to inform the House today of a certain change in designation that we propose to make very soon. The House knows, or some of the Members might know, that in the old days there was a single Commander-in-Chief of the three Services. In the British days, the Commander-in-Chief of the three Services was also the Vice-President of the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was, in fact, we might say, No. 2 in India, apart from defence matters generally speaking. That obviously could not continue and certain changes took place from 1946 onwards. The first step was he ceased to be the Vice-President of the Viceroy's Council from August 1946. Then he was simply the Commander-in-Chief of the three Services. Then, I think a little later, in 1947 when independence came there were some further changes. After independence each Service was placed separately under its own chief and they were designated, the Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, the Flag Officer Commanding, the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Marshal Commanding the Royal Indian Air Force. In order to mark this altered role, they were given in February 1948 the additional designation of Chief of Staff along with their own designations. A few months later a slight change was effected in these designations in order to make their designations uniform for the three services and they were called the Chief of the Army Staff, and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, Chief of the Naval Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy, and Chief of the Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Air Force. That is the present position.

Now, even when independence came, we felt that it was slightly incongruous to have these designations. It did not fit in with the new turn in the country, and especially when the new Constitution came in, as hon.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Members no doubt know under Article 53(2) the President became the Supreme Commander-in-Chief. Normally speaking, under a democratic set-up Commanders-in-Chief are appointed only for operational purposes; they are not a sort of permanent Commanders-in-Chief. I am not generalising, because my words may not apply to every country. But this is the normal practice. In some countries it may be different. Then, for some years we felt that the present designations were not in keeping with our Constitution and the practice as it is in vogue in democratic countries. However, there were many other important things to do and we waited for a suitable opportunity to make this change in designation.

In making any change, I want to make it perfectly clear that no question arose in this connection of reducing the authority or status of these Chiefs of Staff or Commanders-in-Chief. Their authority, including operational authority, would continue to be the same. But we felt that it would be better if in future the designation of Commander-in-Chief should be dropped and they should be called the Chiefs-of-Staff, etc. This kind of dual role was considered rather incongruous. Therefore, it is proposed that the Heads of the Services in future be called the Chief of the Army Staff, the Chief of the Naval Staff and the Chief of the Air Staff, and in the course of a few days orders to this effect will be issued.

In some countries, where they have not got these Commanders-in-Chief in this manner—in fact, in most democratic countries—they have some kind of Defence Councils; in England, for instance, there is the Army Council, the Air Council and the Board of Admiral which perform the functions of the Commanders-in-Chief. No doubt, it may be desirable for us also to form these Councils. We shall look into this matter. We cannot, of course, produce a Council

suddenly. A Council represents a great deal of experience and accumulated knowledge of our senior officers. **But we are going into this matter and hope gradually to develop these councils for each of these services.**

In the early days, the House will remember, that is after independence for some little time we had a British Commander-in-Chief in the Army, Air Force and Navy—Chief of Staff and Commander-in-Chief. Then, soon after, in the army we had an Indian Commander-in-Chief. The next step, about a year or more ago, I forget, in the Air Force one of our senior Indian officers became Commander-in-Chief. At present therefore, it is only in the Navy that we have a British officer as our present Chief of Staff and Commander-in-Chief. I should like to say that these British officers that we had in the last few years have done remarkably good work in our Defence Services and I should like to express my high appreciation of their work, how they have really thrown themselves into the development of these services, especially of the Air Force and the Navy, because they were relatively undeveloped—the Army was fairly developed in our Country—and there have been very marked improvement all round. Of course, some time later, I do not know when, after some months, there will be a change in the Navy too. The distinguished Admiral who is commanding our Navy, the British Admiral, will retire from the Indian Service and go back maybe to the British Navy and we shall have an Indian *officer there too. So, this process has been phased out in the last two years, so that we could get the best advantage of the experienced senior officers from England to train our own men.

In the Army we are completely self-sufficient; we have been for some time in the Air Force, we are so now; and in the Navy we hope to be so fairly developed in our country—and in the new designations that we have

*This statement was later corrected by the Prime Ministers. See col. 3383.

decided upon, we did seek no lessening of the authority or the status of the heads of the Services who in future will be called the Chiefs of Staff of the Army, Navy or the Air Force. And later on we shall consider the question of having Councils for each of the Services which will perform the functions that normally a Commander-in-Chief does.

Mr. Chairman: Shall we take up non-official business? There are only seven minutes left. This time, I think, can be utilised for taking up the Bill relating to salaries etc. of Members.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.—(Amendment of section 6 etc.)

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): There is an amendment of mine.

Mr. Chairman: Notice of it has been given just today, and the hon. Member knows the rules of the House.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : यह अमेंडमेंट बहुत जरूरी है। इस के लिये आप टाइम दे दीजिये।

In page 1, line 12, for "first class pass" substitute:

"first class pass with an additional third class pass".

Mr. Chairman: This amendment cannot be allowed. It has been re-

ceived only today. The hon. Member knows full well that it must be received one day previous to the day it is taken up. I am very sorry I cannot take it up.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है।

Mr. Chairman: May be important. The Rules of the House are there and I cannot allow it.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : आप इस को रख सकते हैं।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. There is no occasion for unnecessary interruption. The question is...

श्री जलगू राय शास्त्री (जिला ग्राजम-गढ़-पूर्व व जिला बलिया-पश्चिम) : मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। सदस्य महोदय हिन्दी में बोल रहे और आप अंग्रेजी में बोल रहे हैं। कृपा कर हिन्दी में कहिये ताकि वह समझ लें।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं अंग्रेजी समझ सकता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member knows this is not the way to behave; when the Chair is on its legs a Member ought not to stand up. The hon. Member fully knows the English language and is speaking in the English language.

The question is.....

Shri Ramji Verma (Deoria Dist.—East) rose—

Mr. Chairman: Does he want to move his amendment?

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj rose—

Mr. Chairman: I am asking another hon. Member. I do not know why he is interrupting the proceedings. I am asking Shri Ramji Verma whether he is moving his amendment. Then the question will arise about any discussion or the clause.

Shri Ramji Verma: I beg to move:

In page 1, line 12,

for "first class pass" substitute
"first class pass with a third class pass".

[Shri Ramji Verma]

मैं ने यह अमेंडमेंट इसलिये मूव किया है कि जब यह ऐक्ट बना था उस समय उस में यह था कि सैकिड क्लास पास मिलेगा। लेकिन रेलवे बोर्ड ने सैकिड क्लास पास का अर्थ यह किया कि वह सैकिड क्लास का टिकट होगा। यह जो रेलवे बोर्ड ने पार्लियामेंट के ऐक्ट का इंटरप्रिटेशन दिया, यह गलत था। उस को यह अधिकार नहीं था कि वह पास को टिकट में बदल दे। इसलिये मैं यह चाहता हूं कि हाउस में यह बात साफ हो जाय कि हम को फर्स्ट क्लास का पास मिले और हमें अपने साथ थर्ड क्लास में किसी आदमी को भी ले जाने का अधिकार हो। (हंसी) यह हंसने की बात नहीं है। लोग समझते हैं कि थर्ड क्लास में सर्वेंट ही होना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि वह मेरा साथी होगा, मेरा मददगार होगा, मेरा सहायक होगा। यह न समझा जाय कि अगर मैं ने उस को "आदमी" कहा है तो उस का मतलब नौकर ही समझा जाय। मैं चाहता हूं कि हम को एक आदमी अपने साथ ले जाने की गुंजाइश दी जाय। मैं समझता हूं कि इस में किसी को कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा। हाउस को इस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा क्योंकि सब लोग इस को चाहते हैं। इतना कह कर मैं अपने अमेंडमेंट को पेश करना चाहता हूं। मुझे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना है।

सभापति महोदय : "आदमी" से मुराद "मैन" है या इस में "औरत" भी शामिल है ?

श्री रामजी वर्मा : मेरा मतलब कामरेड से है, इस में जो आ जाय।

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj rose—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order; let me place the amendment before the House. Why is the hon. Member so impatient? When the amendment is placed before the House the hon. Member will get an opportunity. Is this the way of an

hon. Member to behave in spite of warnings?

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : कृपया हिन्दी में बोलिये। मैं हमेशा हिन्दी में अपनी बात कहता हूं, आप भी कृपया हिन्दी में अपनी बात कहिये।

Mr. Chairman: I cannot understand what the hon. Member means. I am placing the amendment before the House. The hon. Member stands up and interrupts. Let me first place the amendment before the House.

Amendment moved:

In page 1, line 12,

for "first class pass" substitute:
"first class pass with a third class pass".

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : कभी कभी इस तरह का कन्फ्यूजन हो जाता है, आप की अंग्रेजी हम समझ नहीं पाते और जिस तरह हमारे मौलाना साहब हिन्दी, उर्दू का मिक्सचर बनाते हैं और उस से तक्लीफ हो जाती है, उसी तरह कभी कभी तक्लीफ हो जाती है। ऐसा कह कर मैं आप को क्रिटिसाइज नहीं कर रहा हूं, आप जिस कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं वह बड़ी इज्जत की कुर्सी है और उस की बड़ी प्रतिष्ठा है। लेकिन इतना जरूर निवेदन करूंगा कि जिन की हिन्दी ठीक नहीं है, उन के ऊपर क्रिटिसिज्म करने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिये बल्कि उन को सम्भालना चाहिये और समझाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

अब मैं जो मंत्री महोदय ने सैलरीज एंड अलाउंसस आफ मेम्बर्स अमेंडमेंट बिल रक्खा है उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। सब जानते हैं कि जो सरकारी अफसरान फर्स्ट क्लास में जाते हैं, उन को चपरासी और सर्वेंट साथ में ले जाने का अस्तिवार रहता है और भी काफ़ी सहायित्व उन को मिलती है। मुझे इस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है लेकिन पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर की

पोजीशन उन से कहीं ऊंची है, एक एम० पी० की पोजीशन और प्रेस्टिज का खयाल रखते हुए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि उन को साथ में सर्वेन्ट ले जाने की सुविधा दी जाय। एक पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को सब जानते हैं कितना काम करना पड़ता है, जगह जगह दौरा करना पड़ता है और पार्लियामेन्टरी वर्क के सिलसिले में दुनिया भर का काम करना पड़ता है और लिखना पढ़ना पड़ता है। इसलिये यह बहुत ही जरूरी हो जाता है कि सफ़र में फ़्रस्ट क्लास के पास के साथ हम को एक सर्वेन्ट का पास भी मिलना चाहिये। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपको बताऊँ कि जब मैं और स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस से बम्बई जा रहे थे, मनमाड पर वह तो उतर गये। मैं अपने बिस्तर पर लेट गया, पहले तो नींद नहीं आई लेकिन नासिक के बाद थोड़ी नींद आ गई और उस वक्त मेरे कम्पार्टमेंट में कोई चोर घुस आया और जागने पर मुझे मालूम हुआ कि मेरे सामान इत्यादि की चोरी हो गई है, मेरी घड़ी और दूसरी चीजें चोरी चली गईं, मैं ने फ़ौरन उस की इत्तिला कल्याण पुलिस में की।

The Minister of Labour: (Shri Khan-dubhai Desai): Has it got any relation with the Bill?

Mr. Chairman: If the servant had been there, nobody would have taken his coat or watch.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मंत्री महोदय कृपा कर के शान्ति और धीरज रखें और जो मैं कहता हूँ उसी सुनें। हां, तो मैं बतला रहा था कि जब इज्जतपुरी और कल्याण के बीच में नींद आ गई तो उसी समय कोई चोर मेरे डिब्बे में घुस आया और मेरा सामान चोरी कर के ले गया। सी० आई० डी० पुलिस कुछ नहीं कर सके, सुरक्षा का ऐसा इंतजाम होता है और मुझे तो कहने पर बाध्य होना पड़ता है कि अंधेर नगरी चौपट राजा

वाला हाल हमारे यहां हो रहा है। चोरी आदि से हिफ़ाजत करने के लिये भी हम लोगों को सर्वेन्ट मिलना जरूरी है, उस के रहते हम कम-से-कम रात भर आराम से तो सो सकेंगे और हमारा सामान तो बरकरार रहेगा। हमारी पुलिस का इंतजाम ठीक नहीं है।

एयर कंडीशन के बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि पहले एयर कंडीशन का जो किराया था, वह कम था, अब किराया बढ़ गया है। सरकार उसी हिसाब से हमारी तरफ से पैसा ले।

Mr. Chairman: Shri R. D. Mishra.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं ने बोलना बन्द नहीं किया है।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I have called another hon. Member. Now he is rising again after resuming his seat. He will please resume his seat now.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : चूंकि आप खड़े हो गये थे, इसलिये मैं बैठ गया था।

Mr. Chairman: But, he resumed his seat after finishing the speech. He ought not to have sat down.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मुझे सिर्फ़ एक बात कहनी थी।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will resume his seat.

श्री आर० डी० मिश्र (जिला बुलन्द-शहर) : तरमीम की ताईद में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि जब हम ने यहां पर यह पास किया कि एक पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को सेकेन्ड क्लास पास दिया जाय तो उस का मतलब एक पास था। इस से पहले हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह लिखा हुआ था कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को सब से ऊंचा दर्जा मिलेगा और सब जगह पर सब से

[श्री आर० डी० मिश्र]

ऊंचा दर्जा उन्हें मिलता है। हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ऊंचा दर्जा एयर कंडीशनड है परन्तु उन को उस दर्जे का एलाउंस नहीं दिया गया। हम लोग फ़र्स्ट क्लास पाते थे। पिछली मर्तबा हम को यह यक़ीन दिलाया गया कि अब रेलवे में फ़र्स्ट क्लास नहीं रहेगा और हम चाहते भी यही थे कि हमारे यहां पर जितनी ऐसी भेद वाली चीज़ें हैं वे दूर की जायें और यह क्लासिफ़िकेशन—फ़र्स्ट क्लास, सेकेंड क्लास और थर्ड क्लास को ख़त्म किया जाय। लेकिन हमारा रेलवे बोर्ड और हमारे अफ़सरान चाहते हैं कि यह क्लासिफ़िकेशन ख़त्म न किया जाय, लिहाज़ा वह इस तरीक़े का रास्ता अस्तियार करते हैं कि जिस से हम उन को ख़त्म न कर सकें। रेलवे में यह तीन श्रेणियां—क्लास फ़र्स्ट, सेकेंड और थर्ड रेलवे बोर्ड ने बना दी हैं, और हम लोगों को मजबूर हो कर वह क्लासिफ़िकेशन मानना पड़ता है। हमें यह यक़ीन दिलाया गया कि पूरी रेलवे में फ़र्स्ट क्लास तोड़ा जा रहा है और हमें यह जान कर खुशी हुई कि चलो यह क्लासिफ़िकेशन ख़त्म हुआ। जब पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स को रेलवे का पास देने का सवाल दरपेश आया तो सेकेंड क्लास कर दिया गया, क्योंकि यह हाएस्ट क्लास हो गया था, थोड़े दिन बाद अब वह क्लास फिर फ़र्स्ट क्लास कर दिया गया है। कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह बार बार बदल बदल क्यों करते हैं, कभी फ़र्स्ट क्लास बनाते हैं और कभी सेकेंड क्लास कर देते हैं। अब हम सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ़ सोसाइटी क़ायम करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन रेलवे में फिर सेकेंड क्लास का फ़र्स्ट क्लास बनाया जाना समझ में नहीं आता। इसी प्रकार पहले इन्टर क्लास तोड़ा गया था फिर कुछ दिन बाद उसे फिर चालू किया गया।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let the hon. Member first resume his seat.

What is the use of showing his hand. Does the hon. Member want me to sit down?

The only question before the House is whether this amendment, that the words "first class pass" be substituted by the words "first class pass with a third class pass" is acceptable. The hon. Member is traversing on other matters, past history of the railways, first class, second class, etc. The only question is whether these words can be substituted. I would request the hon. Member to be relevant and strictly to the point.

श्री आर० डी० मिश्र : मेरे यह सब बतलाने का मतलब यह था कि हम यह नहीं चाहते थे कि यह फ़र्स्ट क्लास, सेकेंड क्लास और सैलरीज़ एंड अलाउंसेज़ आफ़ मेम्बर्स बिल के अमेंडमेंट की मुसीबतें हमारे सामने आयें। हमारे रेलवे मिनिस्टर चाहते तो एयर कंडीशन क्लास को फ़र्स्ट क्लास बना देते और इस बिल के आने की ज़रूरत ही नहीं पड़ती। जब यह सेकेंड क्लास पास हुआ तो रेलवे रूल्स के मुताबिक़ यह मालूम पड़ा कि जो फ़र्स्ट क्लास के पास पाने वाले हैं उन को दो सर्वेत्स एलाऊ होते हैं और जो सेकेंड क्लास के पास होल्डर्स हैं उन को एक सर्वेत्स एलाऊ होता है। रेलवे बोर्ड के पास लिखा गया कि जब एक सेकेंड क्लास पास पार्लियामेंट ने पास किया है तो उस न रेलवे कर्मचारियों को यह क्यों लिखा कि यह पास सेकेंड क्लास टिकट समझा जाये, उसे एक पास का ही प्राविज़न रखना चाहिये था। पार्लियामेंट तो भ़ॉल पावरफ़ुल है, उस को ही यह पावर डिसाइड करने की है कि हम थर्ड क्लास में ही सफ़र करेंगे तो उसे ऐसा करने से कौन रोक सकता है। हमें अस्तियार है कि हम कहें कि हमें सेकेंड क्लास पास मिलेगा, हम तय कर सकते हैं कि हमें दो नौकर मिलेंगे, एक नौकर मिलेगा या हमें यह भी अस्तियार हासिल है कि हम तय

कर दें कि एक भी नौकर नहीं मिलेगा, सिर्फ सैकंड क्लास पास मिलेगा। हमारी सावरेन् पार्लियामेंट है और हमें सब भ्रष्टियार हासिल हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि हाऊस का इस बारे में यह डिस्मिशन हो कि एक सैकंड क्लास के पास के साथ हमें एक नौकर का भी पास मिले। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस बारे में जो कुछ भी फ्रंसला हो वह हम करें और रेलवे बोर्ड को कोई भ्रष्टियार नहीं है कि वह पास के सम्बन्ध में यह निश्चय करे कि यह टिकट समझा जायगा। मैं इसे पार्लियामेंट की तौहीन समझता हूँ।

इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस ऐमेन्डमेन्ट के ऊपर हाऊस फ्रंसला दे, सावरेन पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर अपनी राय दें कि वह अपने साथ सर्वेन्ट चाहते हैं या नहीं। इस पर आप का फ्रंसला होना चाहिये, यह नहीं कि रेलवे बोर्ड के कोई भ्रष्टियार यह तय करें कि हम ने जो पास दिया है उस के खिलाफ उस को टिकट बना दें। मैं इस को हाऊस की तौहीन समझता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि जबकि हम को यह पास दिया गया है तो जब हम त्रिवेन्द्रम या किसी दूसरी जगह जा कर घूमना चाहें उस समय हमारे साथ नौकर जरूर होना चाहिये जोकि हमारा कपड़ा और बिस्तरा वगैरह उठाये और हम को धाराम मिले। अगर हम कोई जगह देखना चाहते हैं, भाखड़ा नंगल डैम देखने के लिये जाना चाहते हैं, त्रिवेन्द्रम जाना चाहते हैं, और अगर हम भ्रष्टियार ही सैकंड क्लास में जा कर बैठ जायें और जब उतरें तो कन्धे पर बिस्तरा लाद कर ले जायें, तो यह बड़ी गलत बात है। सैकंड क्लास में नौकर जरूर होना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर हाऊस यह समझता है और हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब यह समझते हैं कि नौकर नहीं होना चाहिये, तो यह तय कर दिया जाय, लेकिन

फ्रंसला हाऊस का होना चाहिये कि नौकर साथ रहे या नहीं। वैसे मैं इस बात का ताईद करता हूँ कि हमारे साथ एक व्यक्ति जरूर होना चाहिये।

Some Hon. Members

Mr. Chairman: This is a very simple question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur Distt.): Two minutes only.

Mr. Chairman: At least, let him observe the rules of the House. When I am standing, he ought not to stand and ought not to insist.

As I submitted for the consideration of the House, the question is very simple, whether the House is going to accept this amendment relating to a third class pass or not. This does not require much discussion. I would therefore request the hon. Members only to pass it or not to pass it by a vote rather than give many arguments for it. The matter is very clear.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: My submission is that if some hon. Members want to express their views, they should have an opportunity to do so.

Mr. Chairman: I do not say they should not have, but the point has been discussed.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: But some views have not been expressed.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. At the same time, every hon. Member knows in his heart of hearts what should be done. So, this is not a matter in which many arguments are required. However, if the House so desires, I do not want to stand between them and this amendment. I only suggest to the House that this is a matter on which we should not spend much time. This is all I have to say.

श्री आर० आर० शास्त्री (खिला कानपुर-मध्य) : जो संशोधन पेश किया गया है, मैं उस की सख्त मुतालिफत करता हूँ। यह इसलिये कि यहां पर जो दर्जाले पेश की गई हैं कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को सफर

[श्री भार० भार० शास्त्री]

करते समय सर्वेन्ट भी मिलना चाहिये, उन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। बल्कि मैं तो यह महसूस करता था कि हाउस के मेम्बरान इस बात को महसूस करेंगे कि जब कभी हम लोग कोई मुद्दा बहस करते हैं तो हमेशा यह सवाल पेश होता है कि देश के भले के लिये कौन सी चीज है। हम देश के गरीबों की बात करते हैं, दूसरों की बात नहीं करते हैं। हम हमेशा यह कोशिश करते हैं कि किसी तरीके से हमारा जीवन बही होना चाहिये जोकि यहां के साधारण नागरिकों का जीवन है। मैं समझता हूं कि जितने भी माननीय सदस्य यहां पर आये हुए हैं सभी सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता हैं, जनता के बीच में घूमते रहे हैं। किसान मजदूरों का काम करते रहे हैं। मैं इस बात की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता हूं कि हमारी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर जब कभी देश का दौरा करें और गरीब भाइयों के बीच में जायें तो वह फर्स्ट क्लास में जाते हैं, वह तो जायें, लेकिन साथ में किसी को सर्वेन्ट के तौर पर ले जायें मैं इस की कतई जरूरत नहीं समझता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि सभा इस संशोधन को निश्चित रूप से, नहीं पास करेगी।

Mr. Chairman: I think the matter has been sufficiently discussed. Let me put it for the decision of the House. Or, does the hon. Member insist on speaking?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Only one minute. I am not going to take much time.

Mr. Chairman: All right.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं इस बात पर जोर नहीं देता कि थर्ड क्लास का अतिरिक्त पास मेम्बरों को दिया ही जाय। अगर देने की जरूरत न हो तो न दिया जाय, लेकिन मैं यह उचित नहीं समझता कि एक ही चीज के दो माने निकाले जायें। फर्स्ट क्लास पास

वाले अधिकारियों के साथ दो सर्वेन्ट्स जा सकते हैं, उसके बाद सेकंड क्लास पास वालों के साथ एक नौकर जा सकता है। लेकिन सदस्यों के पासों के सम्बन्ध में यह अर्थ नहीं लगाया जाता। मेरी समझ के अनुसार तो एक ही मतलब निकल सकता है कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर देश के सब से बड़े नागरिक कहलाते हैं, अगर हम लोगों को चाहिए कि इस अतिरिक्त पास का उपयोग न करें अथवा उसे वापस कर दें यह दूसरी बात है लेकिन हमेशा के लिए एक निश्चित पालसी होना चाहिए। भले ही आप नौकर साथ ले जाने का सुविधा दें या न दें, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बात को साफ कर दिया जाय कि सदस्यों के पासों और अन्य पासों में भेद न किया जाये।

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The Parliament of any country is the supreme body of that nation and it is the most responsible body doing the most responsible duties to the people of the country. And so also our Parliament ought to be.

I want to make a suggestion to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs with regard to the salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament.

During the course of the first session of Parliament, the Secretary of Parliament sent a circular to all Members requesting them to suggest whether there should be a cut in their allowances or whether they would be in favour of salary system, or they would like the allowances system to continue. To that letter I replied suggesting that allowance system should be continued.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. We are discussing this amendment.

Shri Veeraswamy: I am coming to the point, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: These are absolutely extraneous matters. We are not

concerned with other matters at all. He has referred to an extraneous matter. I am, objecting to that. If he wants to speak on the amendment, I will certainly allow him.

Shri Veeraswamy: What I am stating is that when the Salaries Bill was to come to the House, I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister strongly protesting against the salary system, but to retain the allowance system, because according to the allowance system, if the Members are absent from the sittings of the House, there is a saving to the Government, but according to the salary system, money is going out of the Public Exchequer.

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry to interrupt the hon. Member. He is again submitting remarks in respect of matters which are not the subject matter of the amendment before the House.

Shri Veeraswamy: In a minute I will finish.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. There is no question of finishing within a minute or five minutes. The question is he must be relevant. He is not relevant. He is not speaking on this amendment. I cannot allow him.

Shri Veeraswamy: It is very relevant, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: After all, he must submit to what the Chair says. It must be judged by the Chair and not by the Member himself. Till now his remarks were not relevant. If he wants to speak on the amendment, I shall allow him. Otherwise, I shall ask him not to speak.

Shri Veeraswamy: I told you, Sir, that I wanted to make a request to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs with regard to this. According to one provision of the Salaries Bill, any Member can be absent from the sittings of the House for a period of 15 days. Even for the period of absence from the sittings of the House, the Member will be paid either daily allowance or travelling allowance whichever is less. On account of this system...

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry I have again to interrupt the hon. Mem-

ber. Again he is speaking on the travelling allowance, whereas the question is, if a railway pass is given for first class, whether a third class pass should also be there.

Shri Veeraswamy: For an absence of 15 days from the sittings of the House, the Member will be paid D.A. or T.A.

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry he is not following. We are only considering the question of this amendment about the railway pass, whether a third class pass should be there or not. That is the only question before the House.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): I rise to voice the Communist Party's very firm opposition to this amendment. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: There should be no laughter in the House when the hon. Member is speaking.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The position is that when this Salaries and Allowances Bill was introduced and even before that we were strongly in favour of introducing an inter class ticket or an inter class pass because.....

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahbad South): We stand for third.

Shri Sadhan Gupta:...after all, we have as Members of Parliament many conveniences in travelling first class, but we thought that commensurate with the position of our country and looking to the fact that our people are poor, they are not able to bear the burden of taxes, we should not insist on travelling high at public expense. If we want comfort, we should provide ourselves with that comfort from our own means.

Now, the first class pass has been given. The demand for a third class in addition, the demand for a servant who will accompany us not only to and fro during sessions, but for every journey that we choose to make by rail, is an absurd demand, particularly in a poor country. I do not know whether that kind of facility is enjoyed anywhere else in the world, and even if it is enjoyed, it certainly should not be enjoyed in a country

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

like ours where we are struggling with poverty, and we are not swimming in riches.

Therefore, we should not consider it from the point of view of our personal convenience, but we should consider it from the point of view of the standard of living of the millions of our country. When we are trying to secure a privilege for ourselves, we should always see what the people's condition is, and the manner of life the people of the country are leading.

I heard Shri P. N. Rajabhoj interrupting me rather derisively. He often champions the causes of the Scheduled Castes. I do not know what the Scheduled Castes would feel if Shri P. N. Rajabhoj...

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I am not a bogus man like other people.

Shri Sadhan Gupta:...claims to travel first class, and take another servant in the third class at the expense of the taxpayers, including the Scheduled Caste taxpayers.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : आप यई क्लास में दूर क्यों नहीं करते ?

Mr. Chairman: I must warn Shri P. N. Rajabhoj that he is not properly behaving in the House. When a Member is speaking, he is trying to stand up and interrupt every now and then.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मेरे खिलाफ बोल रहे थे ।

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of any opposition here. The hon. Member must hear another Member even if he is speaking against him and he can reply subsequently.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं कह रहा हूँ यई क्लास में दूर करें ।

Mr. Chairman: I have said so many times that this is not the way in which a Member should behave in this Parliament. The hon. Member rises up and interrupts when a Member is speaking, and he is making remarks while the Chair is on its legs; that is not at all fair.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Without making the proceedings long, I again voice

my firm opposition and the firm opposition of my Party to this amendment giving us a luxury which we can not claim in a poor country.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Bill that my colleague has introduced is a very simple one, and a technical one really, that is to say, because a certain change in designation and appellation is taking place in the railways, that change is to be incorporated here. Otherwise, there is no change. What was called previously second class—wrongly because there was no first—is now going to be called first class; the same thing remains. Therefore, this is not a Bill which introduces any change at all; it just fits in our own rules and regulations with the rules and regulations of the railways. It requires hardly any argument.

The amendment that has been moved about a third class fare to be added to it to enable servants to accompany the Member seems to me—I dare not say, it is for you to decide whether it is right in a Bill of this kind a technical Bill, to bring that in but it certainly seems to me—totally inappropriate on this occasion. Here we are considering a certain designation being changed, and a matter of some importance, some substance, is being brought in by the side door. If we had to bring that in, let the House consider it with full notice and all that, and do it. But in this side door way, I think it is improper.

But on the merits, if I may say so also, I am for the time being in complete agreement with my hon. friend opposite that I do not think this is a proper amendment on the merits. To compare it to railway officials and others, I do not think, is appropriate at all. First of all, the railway officials live on the railways; they are constantly living on that, and their household and everything else more or less is moving about. But anyhow, quite apart from that, this business of having servants about us all the time I hope, is a temporary phase in our

existence, because human beings are cheap in India, and we have them hovering round us doing all kinds of tasks which we should do ourselves. In other countries—I am not referring to socialist or communist countries—servants have become very rare indeed. Even in England, you can hardly have a servant, or in America, a rich capitalist country, because human beings are not cheap there. People do their own work. And for us, definitely and deliberately to encourage this kind of thing for Members of Parliament, I think, would not be a right thing to do.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1955-56

DEMANDS *re* MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I with your permission make a statement correcting what I said* a little while ago while speaking on the Defence Estimates?

Mr. Chairman: Certainly.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Just a while ago, speaking on the Defence Estimates, I made a statement through error, which was not correct; and I should like to correct it immediately. I had not been thinking quite clearly as to what I said. I said at the time that in our Army, we had an Indian Commander-in-Chief and Chief of Staff some years ago; in our Air Force, I said we had an Indian about a year ago; and in the Navy, I said after some months or so, we shall have an Indian Chief of Staff. The last statement was not quite correct, in the sense that some time is likely to elapse. We are likely to have another English Admiral for some time after the present one, and after him, we hope, there will be an Indian Commander. I wish to correct that, lest there should be any misunderstanding.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

श्री रामजी वर्मा : ऐम्डमेंट देन में जो मेरा अभिप्राय था वह मैं ने प्रकट कर दिया

है। मेरा अभिप्राय यह क्लास पास लेने से यह नहीं था कि हम कोई सरवेंट अपने साथ ला सकें। क्योंकि मैं अपना अभिप्राय प्रकट कर चुका हूँ.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is not allowed to make a speech now. The only question is whether he wants to withdraw it or not.

श्री रामजी वर्मा : जी हाँ, मैं अपनी ऐम्डमेंट वापस लेना चाहता हूँ।

The amendment was, by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the title and the Enacting formula were added to the Bill.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री क. क. बसु (Diamondbour): I do not want to speak now, but I would like to ask one question of the hon. Minister, because some hon. Member has raised a doubt about it. In the case of those areas where there is no railway link, and where people have to travel for some distance either by air or by road, what will be the position? This clause only says:

"If the travel is performed by rail, an amount equal to one second class fare plus one third class fare for each such journey, irrespective of the class in which the member actually travels".

In the case of those persons who travel some distance by air, will the air passages be paid or not? That is what I would like to know. Take the case of Manipur or Tripura, for example.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am told the rules are going to be amended very soon and all these things will be taken into consideration then. I cannot state what the present rule is.

Shri K. K. Basu: You say that under the rule-making power you are competent to deal with this matter. But there is some difficulty...

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Those rules will operate now.

Mr. Chairman: This Bill relates only to railway travel.

Shri K. K. Basu: I do not want to speak. I only wanted to clarify this doubt.

Mr. Chairman: So far as this Bill is concerned, it relates only to railway travel, not to other kinds of travel.

Shri K. K. Basu: This is not a Bill to amend the entire Act, I agree; and of course, as the Prime Minister has said, the amendment contemplated here is only technical. But I wanted to raise this doubt, because it forms a part of the entire Act.

An hon. Member: He is only seeking clarification.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As I said, the entire rules are going to be amended, and we will take this into consideration. If the hon. Member sends a memorandum before that Committee, that Committee, I think, will consider all these things.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : जो कुछ प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है, मैं उस से सहमत हूँ। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहिबान अपने पास चार चार चपड़ासी और दूसरे सरकारी कर्मचारी क्यों रखते हैं। इस की क्या आवश्यकता है। मैं अमरीका गया था और मैं ने वहाँ देखा है एम० पीस० को प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी मिलता है, स्टनोग्राफर मिलता है और टाइपिस्ट मिलता है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमें भी यहाँ पर कम-से-कम एक एक प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी या स्टनोग्राफर दिया जाव।

हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों ने जो कुछ मेरे बारे में कहा है मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे बड़ी बड़ी कोठियों में क्यों रहते हैं, झोंपड़ियों में क्यों नहीं ठहरते। थर्ड क्लास में जायें, बहुत आनन्द हो जायगा। मैं उन से यह भी कहता हूँ कि देश का उद्धार करने के लिये सच बोलना ठीक होता है। बगल में छूरी, मुँह में राम राम, रघुपति राघव राजा राम, वाली बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

3 P. M.

हम भी चाहते हैं कि हमें अपने देश के अन्दर सर्वेंट का यूज नहीं करना चाहिये। जैसाकि हमारे महात्मा गांधी जी कहते थे, हम भी चाहते हैं कि हम अपने हाथ से काम करें। हम इस के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। लेकिन हमारे पास काम ज्यादा है। हमारे पास न कोई टाइपिस्ट होता है और न स्टनोग्राफर होता है। इस से हम को काम में बहुत दिक्कत होती है। आप ने हम को एअर-कंडीशन्ड की भी सहूलियत नहीं दी है। लेकिन अगर आप बंगले में न रह कर झोपड़े में रहो तो मुझे भी आनन्द हो। कम्युनिस्ट भाई तो सब मजा करते हैं और हमारे लिये कहते हैं कि तुम थर्ड क्लास का विरोध करते हो। हम चाहते हैं कि सब को समानता मिले।

श्री बी० जी० बेशर्पाडे (गुना) : इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में मैं छोटी बातें नहीं कहना चाहता। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर देश के प्रतिनिधि हैं और इसलिये अगर वे अपने भक्तों के लिये और थर्ड क्लास के लिये झगड़ा करें यह मैं नहीं चाहता। लेकिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने यहाँ आ कर बड़ा तत्वज्ञान बताया है कि किसी को नौकर साथ नहीं लाना चाहिये। इस क्लास और नौकर के बारे में मैं एक बात आप से कहना चाहता हूँ। यह खाली बिज्ञान के लिये और प्रस्ताव पास कराने के लिये कहा जा रहा है वा

वास्तव में उन का यही मतलब है। क्या वास्तव में हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब इस प्रकार की समाज-रचना करना चाहते हैं जिस में कोई भी सरवेंट नहीं रखेगा और न रेल में सरवेंट ले जायगा। अगर ऐसा आप करें तब तो यह ठीक है।

जहां तक मेरा सवाल है, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि हम को फ़र्स्ट क्लास चाहिए न। लेकिन आप ने जो पद्धति निकाली है वह बड़ी अपमानजनक है। मैं मद्रास जा रहा था तो मैं ने देखा कि अनन्तशयनम् ग्रयंगार साहब तो सेकेंड क्लास में जा रहे थे और सेक्रेटरी एग्जर कंडीशन्ड में जा रहे थे। यह क्लासेज की पद्धति तो आप ने ही शुरू की है। मैं तो कहता हूं कि वोटर (मतदाता) सब से बड़ा है, हमें वोटर के साथ बैठना चाहिये। परन्तु अभी इस प्रकार की समानता तो आप समाज में लाये नहीं हैं। आप अपने स्पीकर को तो सैंकिड क्लास में भेजते हैं और आप के अफसर एग्जर कंडीशन्ड में चलते हैं। इसलिये मैं इस का विरोध करता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप या तो समानता के आधार पर या प्रैक्टिकेबिलिटी के विचार से नियम बनाइये जिस में सब को सुविधा मिले। इतनी ही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): May I ask one question?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The matter has been sufficiently discussed.

Shri Velayudhan: Only one question about this particular Bill. We are now using these passes when we travel. But under the new rules introduced, we are given a certain number of forms to be filled up when we complete the travel. It is very difficult to do so. For example, if I go from New Delhi to Old Delhi, it is very difficult for me to fill up a long receipt and hand it over.....

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not follow.

Mr. Chairman: He says there is a book for giving receipts.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That book has not been given according to this Act. The House is aware that there is a Joint Committee of both Houses, in which Members of all groups are represented to request all these matters. I would request the hon. Member to bring that to the notice of the Committee. It will be more relevant to discuss it there.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): May I ask one question? Since he has referred to the Joint Committee, are the decisions of the Joint Committee binding on the Members as if they have made the rules. Whatever decisions might be reached, unless they are incorporated in rules to be framed, they will have no binding effect.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Joint Committee has been constituted according to this Act. The hon. Member must be aware that certain things have been referred to that Joint Committee. It is a standing Committee of both Houses. All these matters are discussed there. I do not understand how it is not binding on both Houses. It passes my comprehension.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Kasiwal (Kota-Jhalawar): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd March 1955."

[Shri Kasliwal]

The Report has already been circulated to hon. Members and no amendments have been received. I hope the House will adopt the Report.

Mr. Chairman: The question is—

“That this House agrees with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd March 1955.”

The motion was adopted

RESOLUTION RE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING BY WORKERS

Mr. Chairman: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the Resolution regarding collective bargaining by workers moved by Shri K. K. Basu on the 11th March, 1955. Shri Nambiar will resume his speech.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): I am glad that I have got the hon. Minister of Labour here to hear my speech. While I was speaking last, I had no occasion to make him hear my speech.

Unfortunately, while my Bill for the compulsory recognition of trade unions was discussed the other day, I was not here. But I was careful enough to go through the speech of the hon. Minister of Labour and the speeches of other Members. I find that there was a misunderstanding deliberately created by hon. Members opposite. Shri D. C. Sharma, who spoke the other day, said that if 5 per cent membership was taken as a condition for recognition of trade unions, then naturally there would be 20 trade unions in each industry. Shri Keshavalengar says—I am sorry he is not here—or he pretends that he is a man on the side of labour. He says he belongs to the INTUC. He said that it would be a very bad day, if this Bill was passed, to labour. Well, I could not follow the spirit in which he made such a remark. It is clear my suggestions as regards the Bill as well as the suggestions made by Shri K. K. Basu as regards this Resolution all go to show the demand that there must be

compulsory recognition of trade unions. If there is any dispute about the strength or the representative character of a trade union, that must be referred to some authority. These two points have to be met and there is no meaning in side-tracking the issue and bringing in any other element. Have the Government ever agreed to the policy of compulsory recognition? You can sermonise. The hon. Minister the other day attempted to sermonise to the working classes of this country, that there is no necessity to have a statutory provision to force recognition; it is the voluntary strength of the workers which will fetch recognition. I can understand all these things; the trade union movement in this country is old enough, older than many of us and the trade union movement has forced the issue and today the stage is reached when the legislature has to tell the employers who do not recognise trade unions to give compulsory recognition to them. That stage has been reached. Will the hon. Minister of Labour agree on that point? His predecessor, Shri V. V. Giri, agreed, and many a time he repeated that compulsory recognition is a thing which must be accepted. I quoted the fact the other day. He could not challenge it. Subsequently, in tripartite conferences, many trade union representatives also agreed, all unions agreed and the employers also agreed. I cannot understand how the Government can go back from that proposition, from that position. Is it due to the fact that when the Minister changes, the policy also changes I do not know if that is so. If the policy also changes when the Minister changes, let them definitely say so. Let them not put the blame on the workers and say that the workers in this country are not united enough to force recognition, and they need not come to Parliament to seek recognition. Let them not be accused. Let the Government say that they are not prepared to accept this principle. Though they accepted it previously, they are going back on it. Is it a fact that the spirit of the Avadi resolution is this?

Are they going to bring in a socialistic pattern of society if they are refusing even this elementary, basic and fundamental right of the worker? They must answer that point. Therefore, the compulsory recognition aspect of the question has to be tackled on its merits and there is no meaning in accusing workers and saying that the workers are not yet united. The workers are united; the workers have their own trade unions; but you cannot expect cent per cent trade unionism. It is nowhere in any country; even in the so-called democratic countries in the west which they compare and which they praise, even there you do not have cent per cent or even 50 per cent membership. I can understand if the Minister says that 5 per cent membership is too low a limit. If it is raised to 10 per cent, or some such figure, the question can be considered. If you pose the issue in that way I would consider that.....

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Saran North): Sir, the same subject was considered and covered by a motion for the consideration of a Bill which was rejected by the House the other day. I wish to draw your attention to the fact that we are again discussing the same subject over again in this House. Will it be proper and will be permitted by the rules?

Mr. Chairman: A point has been raised that substantially the same question was discussed on the occasion of a Bill by the hon. Member. I would request the hon. Member speaking now to kindly tell us the difference between that Bill and this resolution and whether there is any difference at all.

Shri Nambiar: The difference is this. In the Bill there was a limitation of 5 per cent membership; in this Resolution even that is not there.

Mr. Chairman: That is the only difference? Then let me hear the hon. Minister.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): The point is what is the difference of substance between this Resolution and...

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member need not interfere at this stage. I am calling on the hon. Minister for Labour to kindly enlighten the House on this point.

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khadubhai Desai): There is absolutely no difference between the Bill the House rejected and the Resolution that has now been placed before the House by Mr. Basu. As Mr. Nambiar has said, if 5 per cent is too low and if it is to be increased to some other percentage, he would agree. That itself means that there is no substantial difference between the Bill which was rejected and this Resolution. In the end I would have to say the same old things which I have said when the Bill was last under discussion.

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore): May I draw your attention to rule 321?

"A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session."

Mr. Chairman: This is exactly the objection taken by Shri Jhulan Sinha. After hearing the hon. Minister of Labour and other Members, I have considered the Bill as well as the Resolution and I find from the statement of Mr. Nambir that according to him also there is no difference between the two except for this that his Bill required 5 per cent membership. As a matter of fact, the House did not accept even that and the House is not likely to accept a proposal which does not require even five per cent membership to be necessary for the recognition of a union. I therefore, hold that the question in the Bill and the Resolution are substantially the same and that discussion is barred by rule 321.

Now, we will proceed to the next Resolution.

Shri Nambiar: Can I make a submission? I request..

Mr. Chairman: I asked the hon. Member kindly to enlighten me. He gave his opinion then. And, I asked other Members and the hon. Minister of Labour and I asked for other opinions. Nobody stood up and I, therefore, gave my ruling. Now, no question arises. The ruling may be right or wrong but it is a ruling.

RESOLUTION RE IMBALANCE IN PRICE STRUCTURE

Shri Amjad Ali (Goalpara-Garo Hills): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that in order to obviate the imbalance created in the price structure of the country by the fall in prices of agricultural commodities and industrial raw materials and the absence....."

The Minister of Agriculture (**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh**): On a point of order, Sir. I have no desire to curtail or stop any discussion. We always welcome discussions on any questions relating to our Ministries. Yet, I think it is a little too close on the debate on the Food and Agriculture Ministry's Demands, especially when there have been more than one cut motions referring to this price question. I would, therefore, like to have your ruling whether we have not during the course of the very day, not only of the session, but on this very day, discussed substantially the same question and a very comprehensive statement has been made by my senior colleague the Food and Agriculture Minister. Here also, even if I am called upon to make a statement, it will substantially be the same almost in every detail as has been made before the House and on which a debate has taken place and the cut motions have been rejected. I think, therefore, that so far as this Resolution is concerned, the same sort of objection as in the case of the previous one should prevail.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Some of the cut motions to the De-

mands of the Food and Agriculture Ministry....

Mr. Chairman: First of all, let us know what the Mover has to say.

Shri Amjad Ali: The contents of my Resolution would amply show that the cut motions which were going to be moved....

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Which have been moved and negatived.

Shri Amjad Ali: Is it the contention of the hon. Minister that they substantially raise the same point?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: My contention is that the cut motions raised substantially the same, if not almost identical, issues as are being raised or can be raised under this Resolution.

Shri A. M. Thomas: For instance cut motion 380...

Mr. Chairman: Let me hear, first of all, the Mover of the Resolution, if he has got to say anything. If he has not got anything to say, I will ask other Members also.

I do not think he has anything to say.

Sardar Lal Singh (Ferozepur-Ludhiana): I would beg the hon. Minister kindly to allow the discussion to proceed because I am certain that there are many Members who would like to stress certain views. Undoubtedly, the matter was discussed sometime ago, but because this Resolution was on the agenda and we knew that there would be time to discuss this particular subject of prices, we did not like to say very much during the discussion on the Demands. So, if this subject is pursued now, Members will have an opportunity to stress their views. I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to allow discussion as something good is bound to come out of it.

An Hon. Member: It is not for the Minister to allow but for the Chair.

Mr. Chairman: The question is not whether it is desirable to consider this or whether this point was fully discussed at the time when the Demands for Grants were made and discussed. The question is, whether substantially the same question was discussed and a decision taken by the House then and whether we should allow it to be discussed now.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, you will note that I would also like to have the matter further discussed, as stated by my hon. friend, Sardar Lal Singh. But, the rule stands in the way. Cut motion No. 380 referred to the stabilisation of agricultural prices. Then, cut motion 432 referred to the problem of agricultural prices vis-a-vis the prices of industrial goods.

Shri S. N. Das: (Darbhanga Central): I would like to know whether they were moved.

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member finish; there is no hurry.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Cut motion No. 603 also related to the policy towards the agricultural produce and 620 related to inadequate measures to check the fall of agricultural prices. These were the cut motions.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Thomas was referring to a cut motion which was not actually moved.

Mr. Chairman: May I know whether there was even a single cut motion on this subject.

Shri K. K. Basu : My contention is this. If you take the over-all discussion of the Food and Agriculture Ministry there might have been some discussion; but this Resolution is much more specific and it wants to pin down Government to a definite policy.

Mr. Chairman: I want to know if there was any specific cut motion relating to this imbalance which is mentioned here. If there was any cut motion I take it the matter was discussed and decided. I would, therefore, like the hon. Minister to find out from

the cut motions if any of the cut motions discussed yesterday relates to this matter.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar—Rewari): If you will permit me to say, the matter is not only about imbalance in the price structure of the agricultural commodities. This Resolution makes a definite suggestion for a policy of price support. We should therefore find out whether there was any cut motion suggesting that the demands be rejected because Government have not given price support to agricultural commodities. If that specific suggestion was not in any of the cut motions, I think the discussion of the Resolution will have to be permitted.

Mr. Chairman: That is why I want to find out from hon. Members whether there was any specific cut motion relating to this matter. Of course, generally, the whole question was discussed and the hon. Minister replied to this part of the debate in great detail. But that is not the point at issue.

I would again point out to this House that this Resolution refers to two specific matters. The Resolution reads:

"This House is of opinion that in order to obviate the imbalance created in the price structure in the country by the fall in prices of agricultural commodities and industrial raw materials and the absence of a similar decline in the prices of imported and manufactured goods and to give adequate relief to the primary producers of agricultural goods, Government should embark upon a policy of price support in respect of such agricultural commodities and industrial raw materials."

Even if the House would have discussed the fall in prices of agricultural commodities, it is open to it to discuss the subject of fall in the prices of industrial raw materials.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghotal): May I be permitted to make a submission. Rule 229(xi) of our Rules of procedure says that a cut motion "shall not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration in the same session." This Resolution was obviously before the House even before the Demands for Grants relating to the Food and Agriculture Ministry came up before it. The cut motion should therefore, have been disallowed. But as it was not done, there is no point in raising any objection to the discussion of this Resolution.

Shri K. K. Basu: There was one cut motion in the name of my hon. friend Mr. Chowdhury which my hon. friend Mr. Thomas read out. That specific cut motion we did not deliberately move because of this.

Mr. Chairman: There was a cut motion moved—No. 432—which sought a reduction in the Demand under the Head of Food and Agriculture Ministry by Re. 1 to discuss the problem of agricultural prices vis-a-vis prices of industrial goods. There is another—No. 620; it was also moved; it related to the inadequate measures to check fall in agricultural prices. These were moved and discussed.

Shri Amjad Ali: Can you name the persons who have moved these?

Mr. Chairman: It was circulated; notice was given; a number of cut motions were moved in this House. I remember to have read out 432 and 620 to the House. I specifically remember 432 because it was scored out in ink on the paper and I entered it again in pencil.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Every hon. member spoke on this; almost the whole of the reply today was devoted to this point alone.

Mr. Chairman: I find both 432 and 620 here on the paper; 620 was added later.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): Before you give your ruling I would like to bring to your notice one point. You already pointed out that this Resolution is very wide; it goes beyond the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. It discusses not only about agricultural products. There is mention about the prices of imported and manufactured goods. I wonder whether the Minister of Food and Agriculture can have a say in this matter.

Mr. Chairman: Where is the word 'imported' in this Resolution?

Dr. Rama Rao: It is here. It reads ".....absence of a similar decline in the prices of imported and manufactured goods and to give adequate relief....." How can the Minister of Food and Agriculture come in the way of discussing a subject which is very wide here. Lastly, you have also, the various commodities and industrial raw materials. Naturally, raw materials do not mean only cotton and jute; there are so many other industrial raw materials.

Mr. Chairman: I understand that the substance in this Resolution is that the prices of agricultural commodities have fallen whereas there has been no corresponding decline in the prices of manufactured goods. That is the substance of the problem. Since both are not commensurate, it was said that it was imbalanced. Therefore, I think that this question has also been discussed substantially at the time when we were discussing the cut motions in respect of the Food and Agriculture Ministry.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): There is another part of the Resolution which advocates the policy of price support. I do not know whether there was a cut motion moved for a policy of price support but that aspect is also there; I think that aspect was not discussed and decided upon in the debate on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Mr. Chairman: So far as that question is concerned, it is absolutely clear to the House that this matter of price support was substantially discussed though, perhaps, it was not the subject matter of a cut motion because the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture devoted a good part of his time in his answer to this part of the question. He gave all the details—what he was doing and what he proposed to do. So, this matter must be taken to have been substantially discussed. Not that it was in any cut-motion. The rule is—the word is ‘substantially’—“A notion must not raise a question substantially identical with the one on which the House has given a decision in the same session.”

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The House has not given a decision on the matter of price support as no motion regarding price support was before the House. Therefore, this is the time for the House to come to a decision on whether there should be a policy of price support and if so what kind of policy should it be.

Mr. Chairman: To my mind, criticisms were made by many hon. Members on this point and a decision was announced by the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture supporting that policy. Not only that he made an announcement some time back about wheat. Today also he clearly stated in the House that the Government has accepted this policy and it has embarked upon this policy. A decision has been announced; it has been taken in accordance with the wishes of the House. What else remains? That is a substantial compliance with the principle of this rule and I think that this matter has been fully discussed. We will proceed to the next question. (*Interruptions.*) I have heard all the hon. Members and I have given the ruling and I do not propose to review it.

Shri K. K. Basu: I do not want to challenge your ruling; I would like you to consider whether it will go as a precedent.

Mr. Chairman: I have given a ruling and I cannot answer any hypothetical doubts; I have given a ruling and that ends the matter.

Shri K. K. Basu: I accept your ruling but I only want a clarification on one point. The Resolution partly concerns the industrial raw materials and the Food Ministry is not in a position to answer that. If a part of the Resolution can be considered to have not been discussed or decided upon, can we not discuss that?

Mr. Chairman: I do not want to enter into discussion on this matter. I have given a ruling. If he kindly goes through the entire resolution, he will find first of all that there is the question of imbalance—that is fall in the agricultural commodities’ prices and as opposed to it there is an increase in the prices of manufactured goods. There is a fall in one respect; there is no fall in the other respect. So, it is clear that there must be a price support policy which, I submit, Government had accepted. The hon. Minister dilated upon it. Therefore, according to me all the matters concerning this Resolution have been substantially discussed.

Shri K. K. Basu: If it is ‘industrial raw materials vis-a-vis manufactured goods’, it has not been discussed. I cut out the portion relating to agricultural commodities as you say. Government shall embark upon a policy of price support in respect of industrial raw materials; we have got to discuss that. I would like to be clear. Once you give a decision, it will go as a precedent.

Shri Bansal: If you read it, you will find that it relates to price support policy for such agricultural commodities and industrial raw materials—in industrial raw materials of agricultural origin.

Shri K. K. Basu: How?

Shri Bansal: Is it the idea to discuss about iron ore etc?...

Mr. Chairman: I have given a ruling and I do not wish to deviate from that. We proceed to the next resolution.

RESOLUTION RE RIVER VALLEY SCHEMES

Mr. Chairman: Shri Jhulan Sinha

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): May I submit that this will come within the provisions of rule 325?

Mr. Chairman: What is the point of objection?

Shri Hathi: The point is this. Rule 325 says that no member shall anticipate the discussion of any subject of which notice has been given provided that in determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time.

We will have discussion when the Demands for Grants for the Irrigation Ministry are discussed. It is a question of policy. The other point is that in principle this has been accepted by the Planning Commission. It is substantially the same matter; a policy has been enunciated also and the policy has been accepted; substantially it is the same but that may not be very relevant to the point of order. Under the rule, "the matter is likely to be brought for discussion before the House within a reasonable time" is relevant here. Therefore, I think that the resolution is out of order.

Mr. Chairman: The rule runs as follows:

"No member shall anticipate the discussion of any subject of which notice has been given provided that in determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time."

It is quite true that so far as the Ministry of Irrigation and Power is concerned, the Demand will be coming, but so far, we do not know whether cut motions are going to be moved or not. How can we say that? We do not know whether a Member may move his cut motion or not. The Member may or may not move his cut motion and he may not choose to have a discussion at that time.

Secondly, I would like to know for certain, so far as this resolution is concerned, when the notice of this resolution was given and when the notice of the cut motion was given, because at the time when the notice was given, it could not be said that the matter would come under discussion during the Budget. After all, it may happen that the discussion of this motion under this particular Demand may not come off at all, as it happened in the case of so many cut motions under the other Demands. Some of them were moved and some were not moved. So it cannot be ascertained at this stage with any precision that the matter is sure to come before the House. I would, therefore, think that the Resolution may be moved and discussed now. Moreover there may be no cut motion in regard to the policy of priority in respect of quick results and cheaper cost.

Shri K. K. Basu: (Diamond Harbour): Is this Resolution the concern of the Minister of Irrigation and Power or the Minister of Planning, because the Resolution emphasises certain criteria of the schemes to be executed in the second Five Year Plan? It concerns planning, thereafter for the the execution of the work the Ministry of Irrigation and Power comes into the picture.

Mr. Chairman: So far as this Resolution is concerned, the Government have not themselves pronounced any decision in the matter in the House. Yes, Shri Jhulan Sinha.

Shri K. K. Basu: What is the time allotted for this Resolution.

Mr. Chairman: Two hours.

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Saran North): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that in fixing priorities for the river valley schemes to be executed in the Second Five Year Plan preference should be given to those schemes which are capable of producing quick results at cheaper cost."

The language of this Resolution is quite clear, but in order that any misunderstandings may not be created either in the minds of the Government or of others, I wish to say a few words by way of introduction. When I desired to move this resolution, I never intended to cast any aspersion upon the way in which the schemes had progressed during the first four years of the first Five Year Plan or how they are going to be executed in the second Five Year Plan. I only wanted to convey to the Government the impression that occurred to me as a result of the working of the Five Year Plan that is still going on.

I have gone through the Progress Report of the Five Year Plan especially in respect of the river valley projects—the latest report that has been given to us—and from the figures I find that the total expenditure on irrigation and power projects up to 31st March, 1954, comes to Rs. 440 crores. The total area benefited so far or is likely to be benefited in the near future is 2.8 million acres. The production of power up till now, as given in this progress report, is 4½ lakhs kilowatts. So, this is the total expenditure incurred so far and the benefit that has accrued to the country so far. My own impression is that the major river valley schemes were included in the first Five Year Plan because of certain extraneous considerations, considerations of State, considerations of previous commitments of certain high dignitaries of the Government and considerations other than those of sheer merits of the projects themselves. I beg to illustrate may point by referring to a particular scheme that has not so far been taken up in my State of Bihar. I do

not know what will be the fate of that scheme in the coming Plan. I may just refer to that scheme as one conceived in 1947 by no less a person than the then Food Minister in the Government of India and who now happens to be the President of the Union. I therefore need not mention his name. That scheme was fully investigated by an engineer deputed by the Government of India and a report was submitted to the Government of Bihar State and possibly to the Central Government also. I may just in passing refer to the merits of that scheme. The figures that I am quoting are embodied in the report submitted by the Government of Bihar to the Government of India. Merit No. 1 of the scheme is that the scheme is the cheapest of those so far undertaken in this country. I mean the Damodar Valley Scheme, the Hirakud Project, the Bhakra Nangal, etc. According to the calculations given in the report, the cost is Rs. 79-12-0 per acre as against Rs. 435 for the other big schemes that are being executed. The per kilowatt cost of Rs. 1,648 as against the current cost of Rs. 5,255 per kw. of the present schemes. The next merit of this scheme is that the revenue return from this scheme is highly satisfactory, being 7.75 per cent on the capital outlay. The third merit is that the additional foodgrains and non-cereals, especially jute and sugarcane, likely to be produced as a direct result of the execution of this scheme will pay up the entire capital outlay on the project in a year, the figure for additional foodgrains being 1.88 gross maunds valued at Rs. 22.55 crores and those for jute and sugarcane being Rs. 5.40 crores each year as against the total capital expenditure of Rs. 27.82 crores. The fourth merit is that the scheme will more than wipe out the entire deficit in food in Bihar and turn the State from a deficit into a surplus one, the additional produce being 1.87 crore maunds as against the total deficit in Bihar of 1.82 crore maunds in a normal year. The fifth merit of this scheme is that it is further likely to lead to the development of industries, increase in the railway and road

[Shri Jhulan Sinha]

traffic and to augment public finances by increase in sugar and sugarcane cess, agricultural income-tax and the like. Such are the merits of the scheme which was fully investigated by a competent engineer and a report submitted to the Government of Bihar and to the Government of India.

But then there was another difficulty. The Government of Bihar could not forward the scheme to the Government of India as they had to choose only one—either the Kosi or the Gandak. Naturally, Kosi scheme could tackle the problem of vast devastation in the area and the scheme that I referred to could only lead to the development of the area. The Government of Bihar had no option but to choose Kosi and they insisted upon the Kosi scheme. Now, that Kosi scheme is being executed.

The point that I was driving at was this: the merit of the scheme was put in the background because of certain considerations, that the State of Bihar had only one scheme to choose whereas the other States might have had many alternatives before them. The point is that the merits of this scheme that I have just pointed out are that it is the cheapest, the most easily executable and the most paying, according to me in the whole country, but it has been relegated to the background because proper attention was not paid to it. I have just quoted this instance to show that in the execution of schemes in the first Five Year Plan, the considerations that should have weighed with the Government have not really weighed.

This does not mean that I am against any of the schemes that are going on, nor am I trying to belittle the beneficent effects of any of them. What I mean to point out is that as the next Five Year Plan is in the making, Government should keep in mind the salient points of each scheme regardless of the fact that there is one scheme in a State or two such schemes in one State. The whole country is not only one, but is rightly regarded as

one. The work is going on for its development in one direction and with one intention in view. If that is the criterion that is actuating me, I would like the Government also to move along that line. The schemes that are to be taken up should be the ones that are capable of giving immediate results at cheaper rates. That is what I mean to say.

We have just heard during the debate this forenoon that the general state of country is such that for the time being we seem to have reached a point where we can meet out our own food requirements and we need not import from other countries. But this state of things is very delicate and it may any day recede back. We may again fall back on deficit days when the whole country will have again to go through the pains and troubles that we had to face during the days of controls which have only just now ended.

I would, therefore, like the Government to keep in view the one idea of growing as much food at as cheap a rate and as quickly as possible, in the circumstances available. I do not mean, by this Resolution, to fetter the discretion of the Government in other respects and considerations. But, so far as the choosing of river valley schemes is concerned, I would like them to keep in view the cost of the scheme, the executability of the scheme and the beneficent effects that are likely to be produced.

One thing I know and that is, that this Government is moving in the right direction and has publicly professed to move towards the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society. I hope, therefore, that they will only move along the lines helpful to the establishment of those state of things which they are aiming at. I would like to urge upon them that the extraneous considerations that I have just mentioned should not now be allowed to weigh with them. Now that the country is moving towards unity and rightly towards that direction, I hope the Government will keep these things predominantly in their view.

I may just conclude by saying that I have not the least intention of casting any reflection upon the schemes that have been undertaken. Really these schemes are so beneficial, so grand and so big as to excite not only the admiration of outsiders—persons coming from outside our shores to this country—but also to enthuse our people and excite our hon. Prime Minister as he has himself said on so many occasions. I think these schemes should now be brought to a successful completion so that the beneficial effects thereof may be made to reach the people sooner than is generally expected. I hope the Government will pool their resources and make progress in those schemes as speedily as they can and keep in view, so far as the Second Five Year Plan is concerned, schemes like the Gandak River Valley Scheme about which I have just mentioned, keep the points I have mentioned in view and execute these projects as speedily as is possible, on these lines.

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that in fixing priorities for the river valley schemes to be executed in the Second Five Year Plan preference should be given to those schemes which are capable of producing quick results at cheaper cost".

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): Sir, on a point of order. There is no quorum either on this side of the House or on the Government side.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): Sir, on a point of clarification. I want to know what the hon. Member means by 'quorum on this side of the House'?

Mr. Chairman: First of all let me count the Members before any sort of criticism on the question at issue is made.

There are only 31 Members in the House including myself. I am ring-

ing the bell. Now, there is quorum the hon. Member may proceed.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I rise to give my general support to the Resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri Jhulan Sinha. In this country we note that every year vast areas are inundated and huge loss takes place not only of property and crops but even human lives are also lost due to heavy floods that take place in certain parts of the country. We know that such floods do not occur just once in an area, but there is a periodical visitation of floods in certain areas and there are certain other areas where floods occur almost every year although there may be some difference in the amount of loss that is caused due to such floods.

I come from a State where floods occur every year. Certain districts fall victims to such floods once in every three or four years and there are certain other areas which are victims of floods every year. I come from the district of Midnapur where there are certain parts—for instance the Ghatal Sub-Division and the Sadar Sub-Division—where vast areas are visited by huge floods every year. It is for these reasons that certain surveys have been made by the Government and certain schemes are now under the examination of the Technical Committee.

First of all I shall refer to one such scheme, the Kansawati Reservoir Scheme about which a reply has been given on the floor of the House by the hon. Deputy Minister. I would like to draw his attention in this connection, to another scheme which has been reported to be under survey in one of the letters which the hon. Minister was kind enough to address to us. That project is the Silavati scheme. I have written a letter to the hon. Deputy Minister stating that these projects are so inter related that they should be integrated and taken up simultaneously. Otherwise, although there will be a huge expenditure of about Rs. 23 crores, as has been estimated by the Government, the benefit will not be much. Although it

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

will go towards the protection of the 146 miles of embankment that is being maintained by the Government, it will not reduce the floods in those areas where floods are caused by floods of the other river. This point is very important. Because, if the Silavati scheme is integrated with the Kansavati scheme, the expenditure will not be high. The Silavati scheme would not be as big as the Kansavati scheme. What is envisaged in the Kansavati Reservoir scheme is to reduce the flood and thereby ensure protection to the embankments which are already built by the Government there.

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH in the Chair]

I want to draw the particular attention of the Ministry in this regard to the principle of flood control. We find that in certain places in the country, there are embankments existing on one side of the river. There are no embankments or the embankments which existed have been removed so far as the other side of the river is concerned.

In such cases we find that although the people on the one side of the river get certain protection and there is no flood except in cases of very heavy floods when there are breaches in the embankments, on the other side, people suffer. This is a very peculiar phenomenon. People living on one side of the river are safe while lakhs of people living on the other side are suffering and in many cases whenever there is a heavy flood, they lose not only their cattle and their crops, but even their houses and sometimes, human lives are also involved. This attitude of protecting only one side of the river and neglecting the people living on the other side of the river should be changed altogether. Projects should be evolved in such a way as to ensure protection to the people in the flood area as a whole. With regard to this area, I am sure that if these projects are integrated and taken up together, there would be a large increase in production because these lands are very fertile and in spite of the flood we find that by cultivating these lands

after the floods, the people are getting something, if the flood is not very high. With regard to this project, I would not say much more; but I would only request the hon. Minister to look into this question, particularly when the schemes are under examination by the Government. I would urge upon him to consider the desirability of integrating these two schemes and taking them up simultaneously because there are tributaries which meet there and the loss that is taking place every year there is colossal. This can be solved by integrating the flood control projects which are under the consideration of the Government.

I would like, in this connection, to say a few words regarding the Ganga Barrage project. I need not dilate upon this because it is very well known to the hon. Minister that this is a very important scheme for the life of West Bengal. It is not only vital for Northern parts of Bengal, but it is vital for estuarine Bengal also.

4 P.M.

Regarding the other principle that has been incorporated in this Resolution that such projects should be given priority as would yield quick results and at the same time would not cost much, I have to make a few observations. It may be that there are certain projects which are not very cheap. But, they are likely to yield quick results. We cannot be very categorical about this. There are cases where they may have to spend a little more, but by spending more, they will get quick results. Quick results would be there; but the amount involved would not be small. I was speaking about one project which, according to the preliminary estimates, is likely to cost Rs. 20 crores. That has been recommended by the State Government; that has been suggested by Members of Parliament from the different parties. I think that we should take up not only the schemes which will yield quick results and at the same time be cheap; but in certain cases, we have also to consider schemes which will yield

quick results, but which may not be very cheap. When there is a certain re-orientation in the implementation of our river valley projects, particularly in the outlook towards the flood control schemes in general, much money can be saved.

Some experiment is going on in the Kosi area. We all know that certain Engineers went to China. They had gained some experience and they are going to apply their experience in India. We have to see how this new experiment makes a success. We wish that it gets success. It would certainly be cheaper. Without relying too much on this new technique that is being pursued, we can all agree in general that in this country where there is vast unemployment, and human labour, we can rely as much as possible and to the maximum extent on the human labour. We may not have to import, in that case, heavy machinery from abroad and we may save a lot of foreign exchange. That is accepted by everybody that we should try to avoid the importation of such heavy machinery, particularly where we can do with the unemployed labourers in this country. We know that this has assumed added importance in view of the conditions of the agricultural workers who remain unemployed for a major part of the year. From the Labour Ministry's enquiry regarding the conditions of agricultural labour, we find that most of them do not get work for beyond 200 days in a year. After the harvesting season, there is sufficient scope for engaging these people in building dams or other works necessary in connection with flood control projects. Unemployment among such people is so great that the wage is going down. We have read in the preliminary report submitted by the Engineers who went to China, that there the people work in these projects after the harvesting season, getting a wage of Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2 a day. Along with these wages, they get certain other facilities also. I feel that taking into consideration the present level of wages in the country, if the Government of India make

some such plans to utilise the services of these workers, it would be cheaper. They would not have to import machinery from abroad. I support the general principle of this Resolution without being categorical as regards the cheapness of the projects.

In this connection, I would refer to the cases of certain other projects in West Bengal. There, for instance, certain projects are necessary for 24-Parganas in the estuary of Bengal, and there are certain other projects which would be necessary for the districts of Midnapore and Hoogly, and they would be able to show quick results if the Government take them up in this situation when we find that the people in those areas are unemployed. This year particularly, there are scarcity areas in the districts of Bankura, Midnapore and 24-Parganas. So, if these projects which are under the consideration of the Government are taken up quickly, then Government can use the services of unemployed workers in those regions, thereby providing work to these people, and at the same time starting projects which would not only yield quick results, but will increase the production in those areas to a large extent.

So, I support this Resolution.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Chittoor): If you will kindly waive notice, I would like to move an amendment to this Resolution. In the peculiar circumstances in which the other two resolutions were barred, I thought you might be pleased to waive notice.

Mr. Chairman: But this request for the waiver of notice cannot come orally and verbally. Even now, the hon. Member has not sent any amendment to me. How can I waive notice or do anything when there is nothing before me? Then again, some other hon. Member has depended too much upon my ability to recognise his signature. He has sent me a chit without putting his name on it. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members at least to tell me who is that gentleman.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I just read out the amendment?

Mr. Chairman: That would not be sufficient.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I have got it here.

Mr. Chairman: In the meanwhile I shall call upon another Member to speak.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: No, Sir. I will continue my speech.

I quite sympathise with the main purport of this Resolution. Excepting for a certain small change, I would certainly recommend this Resolution for acceptance of this House.

Obviously, no responsible Government would indulge in spending a large amount of money on projects that will not yield either quick results or be the cheapest in the circumstances. I take it for granted that every Government, whether Central or State, will, in fixing priorities, usually, normally, choose such schemes which will yield quick results at cheaper cost, unless there are certain extraordinary circumstances in which the State Government or the Central Government is compelled to choose some other scheme. There may be such occasions when they will have to choose not the cheapest scheme, but a little more costly scheme.

I might, in this connection, refer to the Kosi scheme. The Kosi scheme might not have been the cheapest or the most quick-yielding scheme. It had to be chosen for reasons which are very well known to all the Members of the House. Therefore, though Government acts in the best possible manner, it should not be directed as given out in this Resolution to choose only schemes which yield quick results without any proviso. Therefore, in order to provide that proviso, I intended to move this amendment which would read:...

Mr. Chairman: He need not speak upon his amendment before he has given notice. Unless that comes to me, how can I suppose it would read like that? He may continue his speech.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: The main purport of my amendment would be —after your perusal of the amendment I hope...

Mr. Chairman: Yes, the hon. Member may continue.

..Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): May we know the wording of amendment.

Mr. Chairman: First, let me read, if I can do that. This is what the amendment says:

"After the words 'preference should' the word 'usually' be added."

This is the amendment. I am afraid even without it the Member can argue his point. He need not depend upon this amendment, and also perhaps I may not be able to give that waiver which he wants.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: But any way,...

Mr. Chairman: Yes. The hon. Member might argue as he likes.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I would like to suggest that either the State Government or the Central Government should not be fettered with this word "should" which is peremptory in this context. Therefore, I would like to give a certain reserve power to the State Government and to the Central Government, by adding the word "usually". When it is added, the Resolution would read thus:

"This House is of opinion that in fixing priorities for the river valley schemes to be executed in the Second Five Year Plan preference should usually be given to those schemes which are capable of producing quick results at cheaper cost."

As I have already submitted, usually the Government will choose only such schemes which will yield quick results at cheaper cost, unless there is some other very important reason for changing such a priority. Therefore, I would recommend this Resolution to the acceptance of the House with this amendment.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): I oppose the Resolution.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): Oppose the Resolution?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: She has the right to do so.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: He will presently know why I am opposing the Resolution.

Some Hon. Members: Good.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: The First Five Year Plan spent crores and crores of rupees, and if you examine the places where these crores are concentrated, you will find that gross injustice is done to the South, especially to Travancore-Cochin State. That is why I oppose the Resolution.

To bring before you facts and figures, I wish to call your attention to the report of the First Five Year Plan in which the total amount spent is Rs. 265.90 crores. What percentage of it has been spent in Travancore-Cochin or anywhere in the South? They have set apart for the total rehabilitation scheme—I do not talk about it because we have that problem not very prominently in Travancore-Cochin or in the South. But on irrigation projects, they have spent for five years Rs. 77.74 crores, and how much of it in the South? On power projects for the five years up to 1953 they have spent Rs. 66.84 crores. What percentage of it have we got in the South? I wish to impress the House with the scant attention paid to the South.

Then, I wish to place before you facts regarding the extent of the area and the population to show the importance of the South and also the amount earned by Travancore-Cochin State to the Central treasury. Our State has an area of 9,144 square miles with 92,80,425 of population. In Punjab, as you know, Mr. Chairman, there is an area of 37,378 square miles with a population of...

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. lady Member contend that in deciding the choice of the places where these pro-

jects are to be undertaken, any consideration is given to population etc.?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I am only impressing you on the need for equitable distribution of the national wealth and earning. Punjab is a very tender point, I can understand that.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. lady Member is mistaken. I come from PEPSU.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I am very happy.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): PEPSU which is going to be merged with Punjab.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Punjab has a population of 12,641,200, and what is the expenditure there? The Bhakra-Nangal project alone spends a sum of Rs. 5500 lakhs. The D.V.C. spends about Rs. 4600 lakhs. But how much do we get in the south? It is only an argument on facts and figures that I am putting forward. I wish to point out to you how much Travancore-Cochin State has earned by way of customs duties alone in the year 1954. According to the *Accounts of Foreign (Sea, Air, Land) Trade and Navigation in India*, by way of customs duties on Indian merchandise, Travancore-Cochin has earned about Rs. 4,104,527 in 1954. With these contributions to the Central treasury, I wish to ask the Mover of the Resolution what justification and what claim he has in bringing forward a Resolution of this nature, and suggesting the completion of those projects which produce quicker results. What objection can he have for equitably distributing the national wealth throughout the whole of India? The hon. Member spoke about completing the river valley projects. I agree with him that they should be completed, but I say, with due consideration of the needs of the rest of the States. We got from the Planning Commission only a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs in 1953-54.

Shri Amjad Ali (Goalpara-Garn Hills): On a point of order. In counting the Members do you also count

[Shri Amjad Ali]

the Members who are just now present in the central hall, or only those who are present here inside the chamber?

Mr. Chairman: Are we not having quorum now? I shall ring the bell now.

An Hon. Member: This is the fate when private Members' business comes up.

Mr. Chairman: I only see as much as the hon. Member does.

Shri Namblar (Mayuram): I think the Members on the other side should help us on private Members' days.

Mr. Chairman: Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue her speech.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Of the Rs. 28.32 crores set apart for irrigation, tube-wells, land improvement and manure, as given in the Progress Report on the working of the First Five Year Plan, Travancore-Cochin State gets nothing, and the south gets only a very little percentage. Out of the amount set apart for the Central Tractor Organisation, Madhya Pradesh gets 30.795, Uttar Pradesh gets 35.230, Madhya Bharat gets 15.807, Bhopal gets 25.897, while Travancore-Cochin State gets nothing, and the south gets only very little.

I am not placing before the House all the facts and figures as given in the first report on the Five Year Plan. This is more or less a cursory glance only I have already placed before the House the amount earned by Travancore-Cochin State by way of customs duties in 1954. I shall now give you the figures for 1953. It comes to nearly Rs. 3,79,116,021. We earned a total by way of customs on Indian merchandise to the tune of Rs. 379,148,065

Shri R. S. Diwan (Osmanabad): May I know whether we are discussing equitable distribution of funds

for planning, or we are discussing this Resolution?

Mr. Chairman: We are discussing a Resolution in which priority and preferences are claimed for particular projects.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Shortly we are going to have another Five Year Plan. If the amount set apart for the Second Five Year Plan is again going to be distributed in the north only, where they have already concentrated thousands of crores of rupees for all kinds of industries, and if again they are going to concentrate all the national wealth in the north only and we are going to starve very heavily, we mean to disintegrate from the north, and leaving them in the north, we shall have our own south Indian Republic.

श्री ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अगर इस रिजोल्यूशन को मामूली तौर पर देखा जाय तो शायद ही कोई इस की मुखालिफत कर सकता है। ताहम में श्रद्धा से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो बातें मेरी बहिन मिस स्करीन ने फरमाई हैं, वे चाहे उस कंटेक्स्ट में बिल्कुल दुरुस्त न हों जिस कंटेक्स्ट में उन्होंने फरमाई हैं, लेकिन मैं इस रिजोल्यूशन को एबसोल्यूट तौर पर मानने को तैयार नहीं हूं।

पहली फाइव इअर प्लान (पंचवर्षीय योजना) में जब गवर्नमेंट ने यह फैसला किया तो उस वक्त तो यह फैसला दुरुस्त था कि इस फाइव इअर प्लान में जो ज्यादा रिवर वैली स्कीम्स (नदी घाटी योजनायें) थीं और जो इर्रीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स थे वह उन लाकों के अन्दर बनाये जायें जहां पानी ज्यादा है और जहां इन को बनाने से ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है और जहां इन को आसानी से बनाया जा सकता है। उस वक्त मुसीबत यह थी कि हमारे पास खुराक काफी

नहीं थी और खुराक की पैदावार जरूरी चीज़ थी। इस वास्ते ऐसे इलाकों की तरफ, कि जहां पर इस तरह की फैसिलिटी नहीं थी, ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया और यह ठीक ही किया गया। उस वक्त यह जरूरी था कि जल्दी खुराक पैदा की जाय और इसलिये यह बाजिब नहीं था कि उस वक्त खराब इलाकों पर रुपया जाया किया जाता। उस वक्त खुराक की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत थी और इसलिये यह भ्रच्छा ही था कि जहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा खुराक पैदा हो सकती थी वहां रुपया खर्च किया जाय। चुनावें ऐसा किया गया। लेकिन अब सैकिंड फाइव इमर प्लान में भी उन्हीं इलाकों को फायदा पहुंचाना, कि जहां पानी की बहुतायत है, दुस्त नहीं है। जब हम ने कसटीट्यूशन में दफा १४ रखी थी सभी इन्सानों के वास्ते कि सब को ला का ईक्वल प्रोटेक्शन होगा, उस वक्त यह भी चाहिये था कि हम यह उसूल भी मान लेते जहां तक कि रीजन्स का सवाल है वहां भी ईक्वालिटी रखी जायगी। यह गलत है कि सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान के एक ही हिस्से में तरक्की करें। जितने पसमांदा लोग या इलाके हैं उन का हक है कि उन को दूसरे लोगों और इलाकों के दर्जे तक उठाया जाय।

मुझे इस सिलसिले में रायलसीमा की मिसाल याद आती है। रायलसीमा वालों ने कहा था कि हम बैकवर्ड एरिया वाले हैं। हमारा मद्रास से फैसला हो चुका है। उन्होंने ने कहा कि वे भ्रान्ध के साथ उस वक्त तक नहीं जाना चाहते जब तक कि वह यह न कहे कि हम इतना रुपया तुम्हारे लिये खर्च करना चाहते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जो बैकवर्ड इलाके हैं उन का खास तौर पर ख्याल रखा जाना चाहिये और जब स्कीमें बनाई जायं तो उन को पसेपुश्ट न डाल दिया जाय, पोलिटिकल कंसीडरेशन्स से या किसी और

बजह से। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायगा तो मैं हिन्दुस्तान के हर हिस्से में तमीज़ करने लगूंगा और मैं हिन्दुस्तान को एक नहीं कह सकूंगा। इसलिये जिन इलाकों में बैकवर्डनेस है उन की तरफ गवर्नमेंट की निगाह जाना जरूरी है।

मुझे मेरे दोस्त हाथी सिंह साहब की कटसी से एक किताब पढ़ने को मिली है जिस में प्लानिंग कमीशन के उसूल बाध तौर पर दिये गये हैं। मुझे उन को पढ़ कर निहायत खुशी हुई। उस में इन चीजों की रियायत रखी गई है। उस में यह दिया गया है कि चीप कास्ट पर काम हो। इस से कौन इन्कार कर सकता है। लेकिन उस में जो पांच चीजें दी गई हैं उन से मालूम होता है कि जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं उन की तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जायगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता तो मैं शिकायत करता कि इस में रीजन वाइज ईक्वालिटी नहीं है। और उस हालत में कोई भी इलाका हम से जुदा होने की धमकी दे सकता था और कह सकता था कि हम तुम्हारे साथ नहीं रहना चाहते। अगर मेरे साथ इन्साफ नहीं होगा तो मैं ऐसा महसूस जरूर करूंगा। और जब मैं साउथ की तरफ से सुनता हूं कि हम को मदद नहीं दी गई तो मैं नाराज नहीं होता बल्कि मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि यह लोग बैकवर्ड हैं, इन को पहले मदद देनी चाहिये। और मैं अदब से भर्ज करूंगा कि जो इलाके पसमांदा है और जहां पानी की तकलीफ है पहले उन को प्रिफरेंस देनी चाहिये।

बदकिस्मती से मेरे इलाके का एक हिस्सा सारे हिन्दुस्तान से ज्यादा बैकवर्ड है। मैं सारे जिले हिसार की शिकायत नहीं करता। मेरा वह इलाका इतना ही बैकवर्ड है जैसा कि मेरी बहिन का इलाका है।

सभापति महोदय : वह भी पानी की शिकायत करती थीं । तो भाई बहिन आपस में फैसला कर लें ।

शशिल ठाकुर दास भागंब : मैं पेप्सू या हिसार की शिकायत नहीं करता क्योंकि ये इलाके तो भाकड़ा डैम से पानी हासिल करेंगे और इन में भाकड़ा डैम के पानी से आब-पाशी होगी । लेकिन मैं अपने इलाके में भिवानी की तरफ से शिकायत करता हूँ । सारे पंजाब में एक भिवानी का ऐसा इलाका है जिस की मैं शिकायत करता हूँ । वहां पर नेचर ने हमारे साथ यह सख्ती की है कि तीन तीन सौ फुट तक कुवां खोदते चले जाओ । हो सकता है कि कहीं दस फुट मीठा पानी मिल जाय, वरना खारी पानी ही मिलता है । जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि आदमी और डंगर तबाह हो जाते हैं । उस इलाके की हालत बहुत खराब है ।

इसी तरह से गुडगांव के बारे में किदवाई साहब ने मेहरबानी कर के फरमाया था कि हम तुम को दो करोड़ रुपया या तो प्लानिंग कमीशन से दिला देंगे या अपने पास से देंगे । जो आप की रिवर वैली स्कीम्स हैं उन का पानी गुडगांव में पहुंचाया जा सकता है । वहां के लिये स्कीम बनाई जाय । लेकिन किदवाई साहब की वफात की वजह से फिर वह मामला रुक गया । हमारा ऐसा इलाका है जहां से कोई मिनिस्टर नहीं बना, और तो और कोई डिप्टी कमिश्नर भी, सर शादी लाल को छोड़ कर, नहीं बना । वह लोग नौकरियों में नहीं जाते हैं और वहां के लोगों के साथ सही सलूक नहीं किया गया है । वहां पर आप की रिवर वैली प्रोजेक्ट्स का पानी आसानी से पहुंच सकता है और इस के लिये किदवाई साहब ने ५०

लाख रुपया का वायदा इस साल में खर्च करने का किया था । लेकिन जब मैं ने अजित प्रसाद जी की खिदमत में अर्ज किया तो उन्होंने ने कहा कि हम तो दस लाख से ज्यादा अपनी मिनिस्ट्री से नहीं दे सकते । हम ने प्लानिंग कमीशन को दरखास्त की । पता नहीं उन्होंने ने इसे किसी स्कीम में शामिल किया है या नहीं । यहां तो यह काम फ़ौरन होना चाहिये था । यह तो एक बैकवर्ड एरिया है । मेरी मुसीबत को जनाब सोचें । गुडगांव में से जमना नहर निकलती है । हमारे इलाके के बीच में से यह पानी चला जाता है लेकिन हम इस में से एक बून्द भी नहीं ले सकते । यह पानी यू० पी० चला जाता है । आप को जिला गुडगांव में पानी ले जाने का अस्तित्व है लेकिन हम उस में से एक बून्द पानी अपने यहां आबपाशी के लिये नहीं ले सकते । क्या एक मां अपने बच्चों के साथ ऐसा सलूक कर सकती है कि एक के इलाके में से पानी निकाल ले जाय और उस को एक बून्द पानी भी न दे । फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि सेक्शन १४ है । इलाकों के लिये आप का सेक्शन १४ नहीं है । गवर्नमेंट को सोचना चाहिये कि ऐसे इलाकों को पहले मदद दे । हमारा भाकड़ा डैम अब बन रहा है । अंग्रेजों के जमाने में ३३ साल तक यह स्कीम गवर्नमेंट के सामने रही और इन कंसीडरेशन्स की वजह से कि यह हिन्दुओं का इलाका है इस को पूरा नहीं किया गया । इस के बाव वाली थल स्कीम्स पूरी हो गईं लेकिन इस को पूरा नहीं किया गया । इस इलाके की तरफ किसी ने ध्यान उठा कर नहीं देखा । गवर्नर साहब आये तो उन्होंने ने कहा कि अगर इस इलाके को पानी दे दिया गया तो मवेशी कहां से आवेंगे और रिक्कूट कहां से आवेंगे । मैं भदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि अब इस तरह के कंसीडरेशन्स के दिन गुजर चुके । जो बैकवर्ड इलाके हैं

उन के साथ आप को पूरी हमदर्दी होनी चाहिये और जल्दी से जल्दी उन को दूसरे इलाकों की बराबरी में लाना चाहिये। जो कंसटीट्यूशन की दफा पहले दफा १६ थी वह अब आप के ३०१ से ३०७ तक की आर्टिकल्स में रखी है। अगर किसी इलाके में अनाज ज्यादा हुआ हो और दूसरे में न हुआ हो तो अगर उस इलाके में अनाज बहुत महंगा मिले जहां वह पैदा नहीं होता तो मैं समझूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान एक नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान उसी वक्त एक समझा जा सकता है जबकि जो पैदावार एक हिस्से में हो वह दूसरे इलाके में उसी भाव पर बिके, हां ट्रांसपोर्टेशन चार्ज और लग जायें। अगर आप इस नुक्ते निगाह से देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि यह जो क्विक रिजल्ट्स की बलील दी जाती है अब यह उतनी ठीक नहीं है। इस वक्त ऐसी क्विक रिजल्ट की जरूरत नहीं है। जिस वक्त इस की जरूरत थी तो मैं ने खुद कहा था कि इस वक्त यही उसूल रखा जाय कि जहां ज्यादा अनाज पैदा हो सकता है वहीं हम काम करें। अब हम अनाज के मामले में सेल्फ सफिशेंट हो गये हैं। इसलिये मुझे उम्मीद है कि जो इलाके पसमांदा हैं उन के साथ गवर्नमेंट इन्साफ करेगी। चाहे यह रिवर वैली स्कीमों का मामला हो या और कोई तरक्की का मामला हो हम चाहेंगे कि गवर्नमेंट सारे मुल्क को एक निगाह से देखे। जो अच्छे इलाके हैं अगर उन्हीं को आप और मदद करेंगे तो जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं वह और भी पीछे रह जायेंगे। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि आप इन इलाकों को उसी निगाह से देखें कि जैसे मैं अपने छोटे छोटे बच्चों को देखती है। जो ज्यादा बैकवर्ड इलाके हैं जहां पीने तक को पानी नहीं मिलता है उन की तरफ आप ग़ुल्ले ध्यान दें। सिर्फ रिजल्ट्स को ही देख कर आप फैसला न करें। मैं मानता हूं कि रिजल्ट्स

भी एक चीज है। उन का भी जरूर ध्यान रखना चाहिये। लेकिन और बातों की तरफ भी आप का ध्यान होना चाहिये। सिर्फ यही नहीं देखना चाहिये कि वहां इतनी कपास पैदा हो जायगी तो उस से इतना पैसा आ जायगा। यह कंसीडरेशन किसी हद तक ठीक है लेकिन जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं उन को पहले मदद दी जानी चाहिये।

इसलिये जो उसूल मेरे दोस्त ने अपने रिजोल्यूशन में रखा है मैं गो कि उस से एक्सेप्शन नहीं ले सकता लेकिन जो चीजें प्लानिंग कमीशन के कोड में दर्ज हैं मैं उन के साथ उस को पढ़ना चाहता हूं। उन के साथ इस रिजोल्यूशन को मिला कर ही पूरी पिक्चर पेश की जा सकती है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि क्विक रिजल्ट्स की खातिर आप बैकवर्ड इलाकों को भूल जायें। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस की एक कम्पलीट पिक्चर को देखें और तब फैसला करें तो मुनासिब होगा।

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I do not entirely agree with the Resolution which has been moved by my hon. friend Shri Jhulan Sinha. Nor do I agree with the amendment moved by my hon. friend here, nor do I agree with Miss Annie Mascarene, the hon. Member from Travancore-Cochin, who has opposed this Resolution. I feel that there is some sense in giving priority to such schemes which are capable of producing quick results at cheaper costs. But, we cannot make a general rule that only those schemes should be taken up because, as Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava as ably pointed out, there may be backward regions in this country and priority should be given to those backward regions. There is no consideration of North, East, South or West, as has been pointed out by Miss Annie Mascarene. It may be quite true and relevant, probably, in some other place, that the South has been neglected. I shall agree with her

[Dr. Suresh Chandra]

when she says that some parts have been neglected in the South. I also come from an area which is very much neglected and which had been very much neglected by the State Government. I have often requested the Planning Minister and the Minister of Irrigation and others to look into the problems of that area which has been neglected for centuries and where there is no drinking water. In the villages, if you go deep into the interior of the Aurangabad district, which is supposed to be a tourist centre and a centre of civilisation some thousands of years ago, of which we boast so much and of which we advertise so much—in spite of all that, I regret to say that the Government have not taken any notice and there is dearth of drinking water in hundreds of villages, with the result that the Deputy Minister of Irrigation is fully aware that two years ago there was not only food famine but there was also water famine. Not only men were migrating towards other areas but even cattle were being taken away from that place. So, I wanted to emphasise that certain schemes for minor irrigation that have been put forward from that area should be given priority and preference.

There is also another point which does not concern exactly Aurangabad but which concerns the whole region in which Aurangabad is situated. If we examine the river valley schemes which are being executed or which have been executed for the last several years in Hyderabad, one is bound to find that most of these irrigation schemes are concentrated in areas where there is abundance and where people have plenty of water for irrigation and where there is plenty of food and other facilities. The region in which Aurangabad is situated is being neglected. We have been saying this in season and out of season. I would request Government to look into things in which we are interested.

There is also a scheme about the Poorna project. I have nothing to say

against taking up the Nandikonda or the Tungabhadra which is already there and which will benefit other areas of the country. But, at the same time, we must not neglect certain backward areas of the country about which Panditji has said. Because, if we neglect them, the result will be very bad for the people and for the Government. Therefore, it is high time that the Government should consider these problems very seriously and act accordingly. Otherwise, the political as well as other results would be very dangerous.

I also want to submit to the consideration of this House a point about the big river valley schemes. I feel that we should not, like our hon. friend from Travancore-Cochin, grudge if big schemes like the Bhakra-Nangal and the Damodar Valley Corporation are taken up, because they are also parts of our own country and we cannot ignore them. One cannot say that Bhakra-Nangal was a wrong step. Do we understand that millions of refugees who have left their lands and water and everything and come from that area and migrated to this place should have no land, no water and no shelter? We have been discussing these things on the Demands for the Rehabilitation Ministry. It would be very unjust and unfair, I think, to talk that there should be no Bhakra-Nangal or there should be no Damodar Valley.

As far as the Damodar Valley Corporation is concerned, I would say that we are spending Rs. 80 crores—it is a very big sum—and the original purpose of starting this project was flood control. Flood control had the first priority, then irrigation and third was power. The original estimate for the Damodar Valley Project was Rs. 40 crores and we have now spent Rs. 80 crores. The original purpose was to remove the sorrow of that Damodar river by which millions of people were affected. That was a right step taken. But, unfortunately, as the project went on, as the project proceeded, that priority was neglected

and even today, I understand, that flood control purpose will not be entirely achieved by these dams. I have myself visited that area and I can say that we have built dams....

Dr. M. M. Das: It is entirely wrong to say that flood control purpose will not be served.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I have said it on some authority. I can present facts. The opinion of the experts is that after some years this purpose of flood control might not be fully served because we have based our estimates on the greatest flood which that area had some ten or fifteen years ago. The whole thing was based on that and if there is a greater flood than that in the future, we have not made sufficient provision for that. That is what I mean to say. I would advise the hon. Member from West Bengal to go and study these things and then tell me about it.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): Who are the experts?

Dr. M. M. Das: He has got his own experts.

Shri S. N. Das: I want to know the names of the experts.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: You can go through the reports of the Damodar Valley Corporation where you will find it. You are a member of the Public Accounts Committee and you should, certainly, know that. (*Interruption*) Mr. Chairman, I think I have every right to say what I say and the hon. Member will also have his time.

Shri Tushar Chatterjee (Serampore): It is only about big projects. But there are areas where the minor projects need improvement.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I am not saying about big projects at all. I am saying that the purpose for which the Damodar Valley Project was started would not be fully served.

The original estimate was Rs. 40 crores and it has gone very much above that.

I was coming to irrigation when I was interrupted by the Parliamentary Secretary. I was saying that though the dams have been constructed the irrigation canals are not ready. Does the hon. Parliamentary Secretary know how much of land in the Durgah Khund area is being irrigated by this dam? (*Interruptions*)

Shri S. N. Das: How can you expect irrigation when the barrage is still under construction?

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Some of the barrages are ready there. The Tilaiya dam is ready and not even a single acre has been cultivated.

There are so many interruptions that I find it difficult to proceed. I am not in the habit of interrupting hon. Members when they speak.

I agree with the principle underlying this Resolution that the criterion for starting projects in the country should be the backwardness of the area. I, therefore, feel that in formulating the Second Five Year Plan Government should take into consideration the backwardness of the area, where nothing has been done so far and where there is no drinking water. I request Government to take all these points into consideration.

Dr. Gangadhara Siva (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Coming as I do from Andhra, and particularly Rayalaseema, I would like to bring to the notice of this House that for the last several years continuously we have been suffering from acute shortage of water. That is the most unfortunate part of the country forsaken by God and forgotten by Government.

“Water, water everywhere,
But not a drop to drink.”

says the couplet. Everywhere we see water, but nobody had taken care

[Dr. Gangadhar Siva]

to look into the affairs of Rayalaseema, until the Prime Minister came to our rescue by sending the Army to deepen our wells. Even then we were not able to get sufficient water to drink. The whole country sympathised with the poor victims and sent assistance to the poor people of Rayalaseema. But I wonder how the Central Government was so unkind as not even to care for Rayalaseema.

I have been listening to my hon. friends who have criticised the policy of Government with regard to big projects. Of course, we need these big projects. But why should you not think at all of the backward areas? In Rayalaseema, whose grievance I am voicing here, no minor irrigation works have been started under the Five Year Plan. I would request the hon. Minister to make a note of this.

Shri S. N. Das: Is there any river there?

Dr. Gangadhar Siva: Of course, there are no perennial rivers; we have to depend on the rains. But if minor irrigation works are completed, we can conserve the rain water.

Groundnuts are one of the main commercial crops of Rayalaseema. I am sorry that the Commerce and Industry Ministry are so unkind that they have stabbed our ryots in the back by driving them into poverty. I hope that hereafter at least the Central Government will take more interest in the affairs of Rayalaseema.

Sir, Andhra it was in the whole country which has opened the eyes of the whole world by the verdict they have pronounced at the recent elections on the success of the democratic and socialist pattern of society followed under the able guidance of our Prime Minister. Under these circumstances, I would request the Central Government to pay more attention to Andhra, and particularly Rayalaseema, and also to include an adequate number of minor irrigation works in the next Five Year Plan.

Shri R. S. Diwan: When I look to the spirit of the resolution I find that it has been specially worded for areas like Rayalaseema and Travancore-Cochin. The spirit underlying the Resolution is that cheap and small projects should be given priority and taken in hand in backward areas. Some of our friends argued that their area has been neglected, simply because some big projects have not been started there. Evidently big projects are not possible there. That is no reason why they should be considered as neglected areas.

Not only am I a sympathiser of those areas, but let me tell you and the House that I am one of the sufferers, as I come from the Marathwada area of the Hyderabad State, where there are no prospects of big projects according to the Planning Commission. Our demand is the same. We want smaller projects which could be done with lesser money and shorter time. I do not therefore see any reason why my hon. friends from Rayalaseema and Travancore-Cochin should oppose this resolution. I quite agree with them that the neglected and backward areas should receive higher priority in the matter of equitable distribution of funds from the Centre. The Planning Commission should make an equitable distribution of funds according to the necessities of those areas. Where big projects are not feasible the Central Government should take up minor irrigation projects, so that those areas may get the benefits of irrigation. If we have got smaller projects then in addition to irrigation we can change the humidity of the region; we can see that there is sub soil percolation of water for our wells. This will benefit agriculture as well as provide drinking water. We cannot bring big rivers to areas where they don't exist; it is a question of nature. But where there are small rivers, they should be harnessed for the benefit of the people.

From the trend of the discussion and especially from the arguments by

our friends from the South, I find that they have shifted the whole emphasis of the Resolution to a different direction. I would request them to understand the spirit of the Resolution. The spirit of the Resolution, according to me, is that when bigger schemes are more costly and they require more time, Government should take smaller schemes in their hands so that while the cost may be less, the achievements and the results will be speedy. Therefore, I support the Resolution and request Government to give priority to those areas which are undeveloped and backward and where there are no possibilities of big projects.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): My hon. friend from Rayalaseema just now voiced the widespread feelings of the South. I am not in entire agreement with this Resolution. Of course, I do not attribute any motives to the Mover of the Resolution or question his intentions. The idea underlying the Resolution was all right when there was shortage of foodgrains in our country. Now that we have attained the goal of self-sufficiency we have to view the whole question from a different angle. Our country is progressing in all spheres and shining brilliantly now, like a full moon but there are some dark spots on it. I mean these are the poor and backward areas. These dark spots should be removed. If one or two of the limbs in the body are ailing it cannot be said that the body is sound and healthy. The ailment should be remedied, and the disease should be cured. I mean to say that the poor and backward areas should be improved, and those people living in the scarcity areas should be helped by all means and by all developmental schemes.

If this Resolution is accepted, what will happen? There is a feeling, a widespread feeling in the South that most of the funds of the plan were taken away by the North for all the major projects included in the Five Year Plan, leaving a scanty amount to the South. For instance, none of the big projects in the South, worth

mentioning, excepting the Tungabhadra project, has been included in the First Five Year Plan. If you refer to the Tungabhadra project, no doubt, it is a big project costing about Rs. 40 crores. When was it started? It was started during the Adviser's regime, and some work was done on that. Later on in the usual course, the execution of that work was continued and completed. Except that, what is the big project worth mentioning that has been included in the Plan? All the while, we, the people of Rayalaseema are clamouring for the high level channel of Tungabhadra but our cry has become a cry in the wilderness. I represented a number of times, made several speeches in the House, and approached the Ministers for the inclusion of the high level Channel of the Tungabhadra project in the 1 Five Year Plan. Yesterday also I said, and I am repeating it today, that it should be included in the Plan. Though the Tungabhadra project is constructed at a heavy cost, the area forty miles away from the Tungabhadra project is not getting even a drop of water. What is the good of constructing such a project at such a heavy cost, without giving water to the people to whom it was intended. I can understand if it is a fresh one, the Government can hesitate to take it up immediately. But it is included in the plan and Estimate of the original project. Unfortunately the Government is not coming forward to execute that work for inclusion of it in the 1 Five Year Plan, for the last three years they have been contemplating. Still nothing has materialised or come out.

The impression and the inference of the people of the South is that in the name of projects for flood control, some crores have been taken away, and now under the pretext of schemes of quick results and cheaper cost the remaining funds will be taken away and nothing will be left for the backward areas, particularly for the South. In the South we have very few rivers of perennial nature. And even if we have, the work has to be

[Shri Lakshmayya]

done at a heavy cost. And I do not think they would produce quick results because the land, though fertile is uneven in the South. It would take relatively more time to be brought under the plough. Under these circumstances we will be left with no benefit of the Plan. If this resolution is accepted some more projects in North India—why some more—innumerable projects will be included in the Second Five Year Plan, to be constructed in the North, because they have a number of river valleys. It will be like over-feeding the well fed man. What is the good of it? What we want is that the hungry and the needy should be given food and they should be protected. They should be fed and clothed.

What I wish to say in the end is that the poor and backward tracts should be taken care of. They should be given all the necessary protection. All irrigation facilities should be given to the scarcity areas and famine affected tracts and the black spots that are now existing on the shining map of India should be removed. Now there is no fear of shortage of food. The poor people in the scarcity areas should be given all help and brought to the same economic level and standard as are others in the developed areas of North. Then our India, the New India which you are going to build, will grow into a prosperous state and every citizen would feel happy.

With these words I oppose the resolution.

Mr. Chairman: May I know how long the hon. Minister will take?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): About twenty minutes.

Mr. Chairman: This discussion will go on up to 5-35 p.m. It commenced at 3-35 p.m.

5 P.M.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी (जिला हमीर-पुर) : सभापति जी, प्रस्तावक ने जो छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के पक्ष में प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, इस में कोई शक नहीं कि यह बहुत अच्छा प्रस्ताव है। जो हमारी पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना पूरी होने वाली है, उस में हमारी सरकार ने बड़े बड़े बांधों की योजना बनाई थी। इन बांधों में देश का बड़ा हित निहित है। अब जो भ्रगली योजना बन रही है, उस में हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा कि छोटे परन्तु आवश्यक काम पहले हों। हम कहते हैं कि जो हमारी योजना बनेगी वह जनता की योजना होगी। इस के लिये बहुत सी आवश्यक बातें ऐसी हैं कि जो सरकार को ध्यान में रखनी हैं। मिसाल के लिये मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि बहुत से ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं कि जहां पर बड़ी नदियां नहीं हैं और वहां पर बड़े बांध बनाये नहीं जा सकते। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर हम बड़े बड़े बांधों की बात सोचते रहेंगे, तो जिन क्षेत्रों में कोई आबपाशी के साधन नहीं हैं तथा सिंचाई की कोई अन्य व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहां पर कोई बांध बनेंगे ही नहीं। इस-लिये जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम उन क्षेत्रों की तरफ भी ध्यान दें कि जहां पर बड़े बांध तो नहीं बनाये जा सकते लेकिन जहां पर सिंचाई के साधन हमें पैदा करना है। इन साधनों को पैदा करने के लिये एक तो छोटे छोटे बांध बनवाइये, छोटी बंधियां नालों पर बांधी जा सकती हैं। छोटे छोटे बांध बांध कर वहां पर आप सिंचाई का काम ले सकते हैं। कई राज्यों में यह काम चल रहा है लेकिन जो सब से बड़े दुःख की बात है वह यह कि हमारे राज्य में यह किया गया है कि एक एकड़ जमीन में पानी केवल १०० रुपये की लागत में भर जाएं। उत्तर प्रदेश में यह औसत रक्खा गया है कि १००

रूपये में अगर एक एकड़ जमीन में पानी भर जाये तो वह बांध बनायेंगे, लेकिन अगर १०० रुपये से ज्यादा लगते हों, तो वह बांध नहीं बनायेंगे। अब आप को बतलाऊँ कि कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जैसे बुन्देलखंड, जो एक पहाड़ी तथा ऊँचा नीचा इलाका है और वहाँ पर सम्भव नहीं है कि सभी जगह १०० रुपये में एक एकड़ जमीन में पानी फैल जाये, इसलिये वहाँ जो बांध बनाने के लिये प्रयत्न आती हैं, वे मंजूर नहीं की जाती हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि औसतन अगर यह हो जाये कि किसी क्षेत्र में २ बीघे में १० रुपये लगते हैं और किसी जगह आधे बीघे में सौ रुपये लगते हैं, तो दोनों को जोड़ कर अगर दो सौ रुपये में दो एकड़ में पानी भरने का औसत पड़ जाता है तो ऐसी स्थिति में वहाँ पर बांध मंजूर करना चाहिये। किसी में औसतन कम लगे और दूसरे में ज्यादा लगे, तो दोनों को जोड़ कर औसत ठीक होने पर बांध खड़ा कर दिया जाये और ऐसा करने से जिस इलाके में ज्यादा खर्चा करना है, वहाँ के लोगों को भी लाभ पहुंचेगा और कम वाले इलाके को भी लाभ पहुंचेगा।

इस के अतिरिक्त मेरी शिकायत यह है कि जो नाले मौजूद हैं उन नालों की तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं गया है। नालों से दो नुकसान हम को होते हैं। एक तो यह कि बरसात के दिनों में मैंने अपनी कांस्टीट्यूंसी में जराखर तहसील राठ में देखा है कि ६-६ और ७-७ मील के घेरे में पानी भरा रहता है, दो तीन महीने तक पानी वहाँ पर भरा रहता है और बरसात निकल जाने के बाद वह पानी बिल्कुल सूख जाता है, और उस पानी का कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पाता है। साथ ही साथ बरसात के दिनों में तमाम ट्रैफिक रुक जाता है, न बैलगाड़ी जा सकती है न घोड़ा भा जा सकता है और किसी सवारी की बात तो जाने दीजिये,

इतने पानी में पैदल चलने में भी काफ़ी दुश्वारी पेश आती है। ऐसा एक नाला पांडुवाहक है जो अनेकों गांवों को द्वीपवत् बना देता है। यह नाला इतना गहरा और तेज है कि तैर कर पार करना भी आसान नहीं। आप समझ सकते हैं कि अगर आप ऐसे नालों पर बांध बना दें तो उस का एक लाभ तो यह होगा कि उस पानी का हम इस्तेमाल कर सकेंगे और साथ ही साथ यातायात भी चलता रहेगा। एक काम तो आप को यह करना चाहिये कि जहाँ जहाँ पर ऐसे खतरनाक नाले हों, उन पर बांध बना दीजिये, और उस से आप का आब-पाशी का भी काम चलेगा और यातायात का साधन भी लोगों को उपलब्ध होगा।

मेरे क्षेत्र में दो बड़े बड़े बांध बनाये गये हैं जिन से कई लाभ हुए हैं। कबरई बांध पर सत्तरह लाख रुपया खर्च आया और जिस से ५ हजार एकड़ की आबपाशी हुई, दूसरे अर्जुन बांध बनाने पर ६५ लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ जिस से २६ हजार एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई हुई जिस का अन्दाजा यह है कि १७ लाख का ५.५ गुना तो खर्च हुआ लेकिन सिंचाई हुई ६ गुनी। यह ठीक है कि बड़े बड़े बांध बनाने से काफ़ी क्षेत्र में सिंचाई हो सकती है। इसलिये जब छोटे बांधों के लिये मैं कहता हूँ तो उस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि बड़े बांधों की योजना बिल्कुल छोड़ दी जाये, मेरा कहना तो यह है कि बड़े बांध जहाँ पर बनाये जा सकते हों, अवश्य बनायें जायें लेकिन इस के साथ साथ ऐसे प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये और ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि जहाँ जहाँ बड़े बांध बनना सम्भव नहीं है, और वहाँ सिंचाई की जरूरत है, ऐसे स्थानों पर छोटे छोटे बांध बनाये जाने चाहियें, अगर इस क्रिस्म की योजना आप करेंगे तो मुझे विश्वास है कि आप अपने उद्देश्य में पूर्णतया सफल होंगे और

[श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी]

आप के ऐसा करने से जनता में भी आप के प्रति विश्वास उत्पन्न होगा ।

लेकिन जो सब से बड़ी बात में आप से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि कुछ इलाक़े ऐसे हैं कि जहां के निवासी श्रमदान देने को तैयार हैं और श्रमदान देकर वह काम करना चाहते हैं ऐसे कामों के लिये एक तिहाई रुपया या आधा रुपया आप देते हैं और बाकी वह श्रमदान से पूरा कर देते हैं । इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि जहां जनता श्रमदान करने को तैयार है और अपना योग देने को तैयार है, वहां सब से पहले योजना तैयार की जाये । जो लोग श्रमदान देने को तैयार न हों, उन को प्रायर्टी न दी जाये । हमारे इलाक़े जिला हमीरपुर में ३६ मील की नहरें श्रमदान से बनाई गई हैं, और भी काम हुए हैं जैसे लगभग १०० मील सड़कें, पंचायत घर, विनोबा पाठशाला, अस्पताल आदि आदि । उस के लिये सरकार से एक कौड़ी भी नहीं ली गई, सरकार कोई मदद हम को नहीं करती, यहां तक कि एक तिहाई की भी सहायता नहीं मिली । सरकार उस इलाक़े में मदद करती है जहां कि जनता श्रमदान में सहयोग नहीं दे रही है । अतएव मैं कहता हूं कि यदि श्रमदान के काम पर आप जोर देंगे तो देश में उत्साह बढ़ेगा । असली जरूरत सरकार की मदद की वहां पर होती है जहां कि लोग श्रमदान देने को तैयार होते हैं । जहां जरूरत नहीं होती है वहां के लोग खामोश बैठे रहते हैं । आप के जो संसद् सदस्य तथा अन्य प्रतिनिधि हैं वह अपने अपने क्षेत्रों की बात जानते हैं, आप जो योजना बनायें, उन में उन की भी राय लीजिये और विधान सभा के जो सदस्य हैं उन से भी राय लीजिये, जो अधिकारियों के स्तर (आफिशियल लेवल) पर योजनायें बनती हैं, उन में सही सही बातों का पता

नहीं चल पाता । इसलिये सरकार को चाहिये कि जो भी वह योजना बनाये उन्हें कार्यकर्ता (पब्लिक वर्कर्स) देहातों में जो काम करते हैं उन की राय ले कर बनाना चाहिये, क्योंकि ऐसा करने से आप के जो प्रोजेक्ट्स बनेंगे वह ज्यादा सरल बनेंगे, कम खर्चीले होंगे और ज्यादा लाभदायक होंगे । अगर आप मेरे सुझावों को मान लेंगे और राज्य सरकारों को इस सिलसिले में आवश्यक ताक़ीद करेंगे तो मुझे विश्वास है कि आप की अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना सही माइने में जनता की सच्ची योजना होगी और सब लोग उस की क़द्र करेंगे ।

श्री पी० एल० बालूपाल (गंगानगर-झुंझनू-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : हमारे बहुत से साथी पहले बोल चुके हैं । हर एक ने बताया कि हमारा एरिया बंकवर्ड है, मैं भी उन से सहमत हूं, लेकिन राजस्थान जोकि बीरभूमि जरूर है परन्तु वह प्रदेश कितना सूखा और भूखा है यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है । मैं आप को बताऊं कि हमारे राजस्थान प्रदेश की समस्या बड़ी गंजीब है, वहां पर बीस, बीस मील दूरी तक पानी पीने को नहीं मिलता है सिंचाई की बात तो दूर रही, बीकानेर की तहसीलों लूनकरनसर आदि में पानी नहीं निकलता है और अगर निकलता भी है तो ३०० फुट गहरा और खारा उस को पीने से पशु भी मर जाते हैं । कई गांव ऐसी हालत में हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस मर भूमि की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर ऐसे बांध बांधे जायें जो सिंचाई के लिये हो तो बड़ी खुशी की बात है लेकिन कम से कम लोगों को पानी तो पीने को मिल जाये और अगर वहां पर पानी लोगों को सुलभ हो जाये तो वहां की जनता बड़ी सुखी और सन्तुष्ट हो सकती है । पानी को

वहां पर कितनी कमी महसूस की जाती है, इस के बारे में तो राजस्थान की हिस्ट्री में और दूसरी किताबों में भी पढ़ा होगा कि वहां के ग्रामीण लोग आप को पीने के लिये दूध दे सकते हैं लेकिन पानी नहीं, क्योंकि पानी को वह बचा कर रखना चाहते हैं। पानी उन को अति प्रिय है क्योंकि उस की वहां पर बहुत ही कमी है। पानी बड़ी मुश्किल से मिलता है। जिस को छोटे कुण्डों में वर्षा होने पर इकट्ठा करते हैं। अन्त में मैं और अधिक न कह कर यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो जैसलमेर और बीकानेर के इलाके हैं वहां पर नहरें और बांध बनाये जायें जो कम से कम ग्रामीण लोगों को पीने के पानी की और खेती की सुविधा हो जाये। मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे थोड़ा सा समय अपने विचार प्रकट करने के हेतु दिया।

Shri Hathi : As one looks at this Resolution, *prima facie* it appears to be an ideal proposition which generally no one would like to object to. But that is only an impression which is gained at a glance. As one goes deeper into that and studies the wording of the Resolution, one rather feels hesitant to accept word for word what is contained in the Resolution. The spirit of the Resolution may be commendable but when this House accepts a resolution, the question before the House would be whether we would like to bind the House with that resolution. That is exactly what happened during the course of the debate here.

As we find from the trend of the debate, the Mover of this Resolution supported it. The very next speaker qualified it by saying that there may be cases where cheapness may not be the main consideration and he quoted the example of floods. Flood protection may not be cheaper; it may not yield the same returns as another project. He also emphasised the needs of other areas. He mentioned the other two projects. The third speaker, as

the debate proceeded, was inclined to move an amendment and thought that it would not be proper to bind the House with the Resolution and wanted the word 'usually' be added to that. As the debate progressed further, other considerations began to prevail and we had before us the consideration of regional areas, backward areas, scarcity areas, distribution of national wealth and so many other factors. Later on, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava spoke and he referred to the report of the Planning Commission and the various standards which have been laid down in determining priorities.

All this leads us to one conclusion. Even looking from the trend of the discussion in the House and the various shades of opinion as had been expressed here they go to show that as the Resolution stands, it would not be acceptable. Of course, as I mentioned at the very beginning, it *prima facie* seems to be an ideal one.

I shall now say what actually the Planning Commission has laid down in this regard. The Resolution as it stands wants that for determining priorities of the river valley schemes to be executed in the Second Five Year Plan, preference should be given to those schemes which are capable of producing quick results at cheaper cost. What is cheap? It is to be qualified. There are various factors which make a scheme cheap or make a scheme costly. There may be two schemes in the same area: one scheme may be capable of irrigating a particular acreage of land; it may be cheaper. There may be another scheme in the same State but the scheme may be situated in a scarcity area or a backward area or a needy area. It may be costly when compared to the other scheme. That is to say if the first scheme costs about Rs. 150 per acre, the other might be costing about Rs. 200 per acre but the area that has to be irrigated by the second costlier scheme may be larger enough and may also include areas sought to be irrigated by the cheaper scheme. So, if you compare the two schemes, the

[Shri Hathi]

first one which was cheaper in cost was to irrigate only a particular area, a limited area, excluding the scarcity area but by an addition of a few rupees more per acre you can cover that very area and also give benefit to a larger area as well as a scarcity area or a backward area or an area that is in need of water. Between the two, which should we choose? Shall we simply on the ground that it is cheaper exclude the other one which goes to benefit the area which is in dire need of water and irrigation? Here, hon. Members have expressed this opinion that that should not be the only standard. Cheapness by itself cannot be the sole criterion. Of course we have to take into consideration that the schemes that are included in the Plan are comparatively cheap. But the word 'cheap' has to be defined and has to be thought of from various considerations. The Resolution, as it is moved, does not at all say what cheapness means. Cheapness may not be purely in terms of money. It may be in terms of benefit to the community from other points of view also. It may be in relation to the saving of human life also. It may be in regard to other factors also. And these factors are very well enunciated in the criterion laid down by the Planning Commission in the report at page 367. I shall read, with your permission, the relevant clause which is No. 3:

"Projects which are more remunerative in direct financial returns in terms of cost of irrigation per acre or per unit of power generated and in total benefit to the community and those which would yield quick results should be given preference." This is one of the criteria laid down. It means both the things. It says quicker results must be obtained. It also says that it should be less in cost, not less in cost independently of everything else.

With regard to the total benefit which a community would derive from the scheme, that is a co-ordinat-

ed way in which we have to look at a particular scheme. And then the other standard which is laid down is at clause 5 which says:

"Region-wise requirements of food and power must receive due consideration and also the needs of backward areas".

Now, if we were to take the policy as enunciated by the Planning Commission in fixing priority, it meets almost all the arguments which have been advanced. It says that it is not only the cheapness that has to be considered, it is not only the quickness of the results that has to be considered singly but we have to take into consideration the needs of the region and the fact that a particular area is a backward area. So, on the whole, we have to take into consideration various factors and then fix priorities. It would, therefore, not be appropriate to bind this House by a resolution which, though it has a good motive behind it, might sometimes prove or offer difficulties in the way of fixing priorities.

In connection with the fixing of priorities, several Members had raised questions with regard to the individual schemes. I do not think this is an occasion where it would be proper for me to offer any remarks on any individual schemes because when a particular scheme is discussed it could be discussed in relation to the various considerations which have to be taken into account by fixing priority. Why a particular scheme was included, why a particular scheme was excluded, could all be discussed at length when we have proper time for that, but so far as the first Plan was concerned, generally we all know that there were schemes already taken up in hand. We had not sufficient data available with us and even the schemes that we started were started very often on incomplete data, incomplete investigation, with the result that we have found, and the House knows, that very often we had

to have further investigations made. Anyway, looking to the needs of the country then and having regard to the fact that certain projects were already in hand, these projects were taken in hand and included in the Plan. Now we have reached a stage when it may be possible for us to have a clear picture of the country as a whole, when we have got time to see the needs of the different parts of the country, to see how far it would be practical to have a particular scheme in a particular area, what would be the public enthusiasm in support of a particular scheme and how far the people are ready to receive the scheme.

A suggestion was made that schemes where public co-operation would be coming forward should be given priority. That is of course a suggestion which I welcome. We have in fact entered upon an experiment where if the experiment succeeds—and I am quite sure that the experiment is proving successful—we can have it elsewhere and we can have more such projects and the tempo of river valley projects in the sector of public co-operation would increase and if that is so, nothing would be difficult in this country for achieving good results in shorter periods. We have enough man-power and if the surplus man-power that is available to the country would all co-operate in contributing to the various constructions of dams, earth dams and it may be even masonry dams, it would not be difficult at all to achieve our targets in shorter periods than we are doing today. I am sure that the people would respond to this. So far as the Government is concerned, we have already, as I said, started an experiment at Kosi and we hope to make it a success.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I would like to ask of the hon. Minister one clarification. Is it his feeling that the Community Projects and the National Extension Service are going to be permanent?

Shri Hathi: I am sorry. I was not talking about the Community Projects. I was replying to a point raised by Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I have one doubt to be cleared in this connection. Where works are being completed by *Shramdhan* drives and where Government promised one-third by way of assistance, and when that too is not given to them, that becomes a difficult problem.

Shri Hathi: We are mixing perhaps two things. One is the question of the local development works; the other is, what I was talking about, that is, the point which the hon. Member referred to—our engineers' visit to China and people's participation in the construction of earth dams. In such works there was no question of one-third or one-half to contribute. It may be either *Shramdhan* or it may be even one of labour co-operative coming forward. It is not that we want *Shramdhan* only. People may not be in a position to give *Shramdhan*, they can mobilise to work on payment.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In our area they are prepared.

Shri Hathi: It may be. People may be poor there and they may not be able to contribute anything. It does not matter. What we want is not contribution in cash or even contribution of free labour. What we want is more men, more labour to come forward. It may be village co-operative societies or labour co-operatives. They can come forward and carry on the work.

The other point was about the community projects where one-half or one-third is demanded from the people. That is a different issue altogether. I shall not touch that point. When I was talking about people's co-operation in the construction of river valley projects, I had a different idea altogether and that was about having embankments and earth

[Shri Hathi]

dams with the co-operation of the people—it may be either as *Sharm-dhan* or it may be even paid; that was the idea.

The other point that was referred to was the equitable distribution of national wealth. I was rather pained to hear the criticism that more money is being given to a particular part in the north and less money is given to the other part. The idea is to distribute wherever possible and wherever feasible. Wherever it is technically feasible we start different schemes in different parts of the country. It is not that north is to be favoured more than the south or east than the west. I do not think that is the spirit with which we should look at the projects or at any part of the country; nor would I look at Rayalaseema from the point of view whether it is in the north, south, east or west. What the Planning Commission has said is...

Shri Lakshmayya: Scarcity areas.

Shri Hathi:..... that the needs of the region, backwardness of the area and the interests of the area must be the criterion and not as to what particular part or direction of the country it comes from. We are only concerned as to whether that part is in need of irrigation; whether there is scarcity and whether the schemes are feasible. Even in scarcity areas, I say for the benefit of this House that we are not fixing any upper limit—not that it should be only Rs. 100 per acre—and in scarcity areas there are schemes for which we have sanctioned about Rs. 500 per acre or even more.

Shri Lakshmayya: In Rayalaseema the high level canal is feasible and so let it be included.

Shri Hathi: For scarcity areas schemes worth about Rs. 200 crores have been sanctioned. Various schemes in different parts of the country have been sanctioned. There, the criterion of Rs. 100, Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 per acre has not been stuck to. In fact,

that has been relaxed in several cases because it is not actually weighing in balance of the money against the water that is to be given. Where we know that the area is in dire need of water and it has to be given water for irrigation purposes—if there is potentiality of course,—the fact that it costs Rs. 200 or even Rs. 500 cannot come in the way of scarcity areas.

Regarding the other individual schemes, as I said, I am not going to reply regarding all the schemes—it may not be possible and generally it cannot be possible.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister has exceeded his time. So, he may finish in another two minutes.

Shri Hathi: I will take only one more minute. My submission is that, as we have seen from the trend of the House, it is not possible to accept the Resolution as it is. Though in spirit the Planning Commission has accepted it, there are various other considerations which also we have to take into consideration. Therefore, it is not possible for the Government to accept the Resolution. But, I hope, in view of the policy which is laid down so clearly by the Commission, the hon. Member would not press his Resolution.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I am glad that the principles underlying my Resolution have been accepted by the Planning Commission and are being accepted by the hon. Minister in charge of it. But, I am pained at one thing. That is, that I have been misunderstood by several hon. Members who have spoken. I never meant to exclude any backward area or make any distinction between, north, south, east and west. What I wanted was to conserve national wealth and use it to the highest good of the country. If that principle is accepted, I feel satisfied that the purpose underlying my Resolution has been served. I would, therefore, seek the permission of the House to withdraw it.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR
1955-56**

DEMANDS *re* MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Chairman: The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Defence which the hon. Members intend to move:

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motion
11	98, 290, 372, 661, 668, 669, 670, 585 to 596 and 223, 224, 662 to 667.
15	374.

Representation of Scheduled Castes in Army, Navy and Air Force.

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayurum—Reserved-Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Failure to recruit enough personnel belonging to Scheduled Castes in Defence Services.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Unsatisfactory Budgeting

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Ordnance Officers (Civilian) in Army Ordnance Corps.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Need to achieve self-sufficiency in war materials by reorganisation of Ordnance Factories.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Compulsory military training.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Junior Commissioned Officers in Army.

Sardar Hukum Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Need for co-ordinating Defence with Socio-Economic planning.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Modernisation of Defence Forces.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Reorientation of J.C.O. Cadre

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Lack of co-ordination between Defence and other Ministries and Departments.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Mr. Chairman]

Need for greater emphasis on Defence Science Organization.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Reorganization of M.E.S.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide for proper preservation and utilization of valuable stores in Ordnance and Engineering Depots.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Urgent necessity for reorganization of Ordnance Factories in national interest.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desirability of enlarging educational and training establishments under Ministry of Defence.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Expansion of Naval Defence by co-ordination with ship-building, harbour-development and other Civilian activities

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Expansion of Air Force Reserves, Air Defence Reserves and Auxiliary Air Forces.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Co-ordination of three Services for training civilians for national service and defence.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

General irregularities in Accounts of Defence Department.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Use of Defence Forces for socio-economic reconstruction of country.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Care and preservation of stores in Ordnance Depots.

Shri R. R. Shastri (Kanpur Distt.-Central): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need of re-organising Ordnance Depots.

Shri R. R. Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Confirmation of Ordnance Officers
(Civilian) in Army Ordnance
Corps.*

Shri R. R. Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Categorisation of Ordnance Officers
(Civilian) in Army Ordnance
Corps.*

Shri R. R. Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Working Conditions of Defence
employees.*

Shri R. R. Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Desirability of creating a Land Army
out of present Forces and ex-ser-
vice men.*

Shri R. R. Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Purchase of stores in foreign countries.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence services, non-Effective Charges' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the
28th March 1955.*